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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXII NO. 174

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1934

TWELVE PAGES

Sanatanist Ban On Mahatma's Entry In Benares

LANCASHIRE TRADE WITH INDIA

Manchester Chamber Debate Govt. Obligation To Cotton Industry

CHANGE OF SPIRIT IN INDIA

LONDON, July 23.

The special meeting of the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce agreed by an overwhelming majority to support the efforts of the Chamber and other responsible trade organisations in representing to the Government their anxiety in connection with the Indian White Paper proposals.—Reuter.

The resolution reaffirming the original proposals of the Chamber for safeguarding the trade with India was withdrawn and the amendment submitted by the Chamber carried as already noted.

The amendment also endorsed what was already submitted to the Select Committee by the representatives of the Chamber with regard to the British Government's obligation to avoid any situation which would imperil the existence of the cotton trade and urged on the Government the paramount importance of inserting in the proposed new Government of India bill definite safeguards for the British cotton textile trade with India so that while in no manner interfering with the development of the Indian cotton industry, such safeguards would ensure a reasonable chance of the continuation of the old-established important trade of British cotton textiles in India.

Mr. A. D. Campbell, Chairman, India Section of the Chamber, submitting the amendment, emphasised the change of spirit in India towards Lancashire in the past twelve months was most marked and must be encouraged. Their success in obtaining reasonable safeguards against advice or prejudicial discrimination would depend in the long run on the fairness and equity of their case.—Reuter.

AGA KHAN LETTER IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 23.

In the House of Commons Knox asked what the Government of India's reply to the Aga Khan's request to possess an Indian estate was.

Sir Samuel Hoare answered that he had nothing to add to the reply given in the Legislative Assembly, namely, that confidential communications were received from the Aga Khan and the Government were unable to disclose their nature.

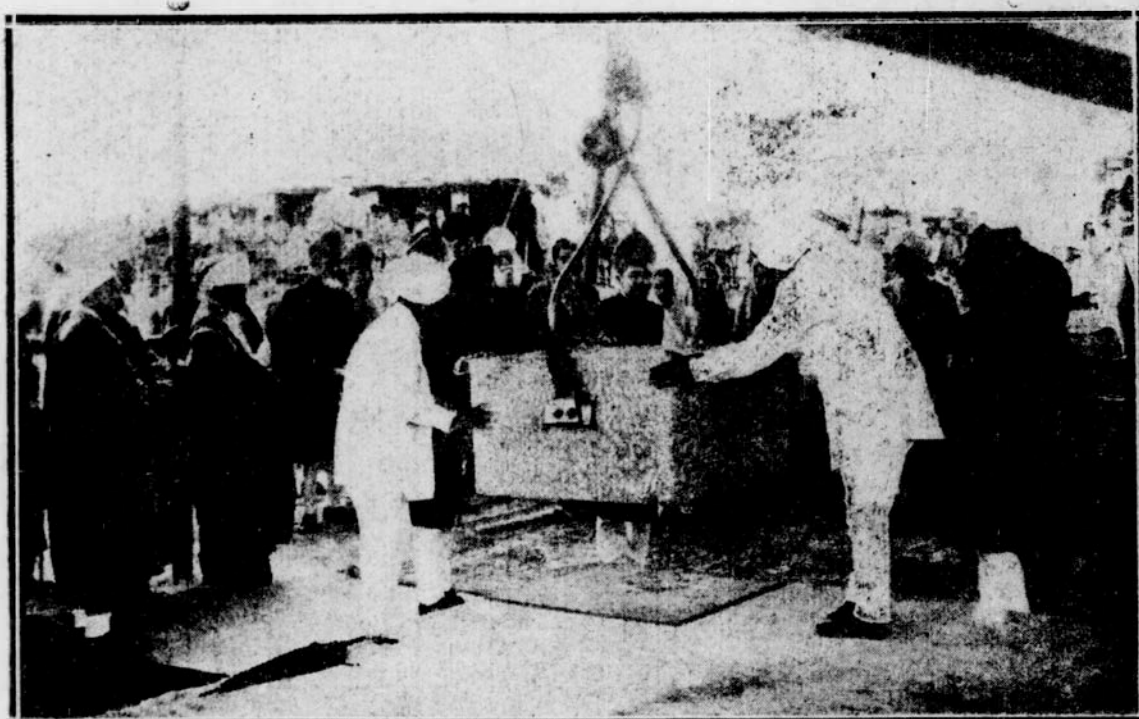
Knox asked: "Has any other prominent supporter of the White Paper requested for estate in India?"

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that if the question was meant to cast aspersions on the motives of the Aga Khan, he was sure the House would agree that it was entirely misplaced.—Reuter.

"LAMENTABLE MISUNDERSTANDING"

LONDON, July 23.

The Samos incident was the result of a lamentable misunderstanding, announced Sir John Simon in the House of Commons. He added that the officers, skiff had no flag and wore no uniforms and there was every reason to think that the signals of the coastguards who had strict orders were misunderstood. The coastguards opened fire with lamentable results. The Turkish Ambassador expressed sincere regret at the occurrence. The Turkish Government spontaneously expressed the desire to make a compassionate grant to the relatives of the deceased officer.—Reuter.



H. E. H. the Nizam laying the foundation-stone of the Osmaniyah University Buildings at Hyderabad.

Bengal Govt's "Secret" About Politicals

Haig Seeks To Explain But President Intervenes

Stiffening Public Opinion Against Govt.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 23.

As big guns like Mr. Neogy and Sir Abdur Rahim have reserved themselves for to-morrow, several back-benchers had their field-day with giving out suggestions as to how to solve the problem of terrorism.

Pundit Sen created laughter by suggesting early marriages and Mr. Lalchand Navalrai and Mr. Shafi Daudi by advising quick pace with reforms. Both Messrs. Raju and Lalchand Navalrai stiffened opposition to the Bill by affirming that the fundamental right of 'habeas corpus' cannot be affected by any legislation. Sir N. N. Sirkar was busy taking notes and Mr. Lalchand Navalrai reminded the present Law Member of Sir B. I. Mitter's view that the right of 'habeas corpus' remains intact.

SIRKAR OUT TO DO IT!

Sir Nripendra Sirkar observed: "I have closely read the 1932 debate, part of which has pained me." From this, it is inferred that Sir Nripendra will enter a vigorous defence on behalf of the Government against the critics and opponents to present Bill.

Mr. Ghuznavi and Captain Lalchand were found to be the warmest supporters of the bill to-day while some others indulged in appeals to the Home Members not to embarrass the present members of the Assembly by getting this bill through on the eve of their election.

"BENGAL GOVT'S SECRET" An important point in this connection with election was tried to be elicited by Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhury and Mr. K. C. Neogy.

Sir Harry Haig had to admit that the Government of India are in correspondence with the local Governments as to the policy which they should pursue in regard to the removal of disqualification of any person who might apply for such removal. The fear is entertained that directions which the Government of India would be giving might be so interpreted by the local Governments who, in cases of certain persons, whom they may consider

undesirable might not remove the disqualification on the ground of having been a political or civil disobedience prisoner even when they make applications for it. This was given expression to by Mr. Neogy who initiated the House into the secret of the Bengal Government, where, while the Executive Councilors favour the removal of disqualification, the Ministers are opposed to it. Sir Harry Haig would have given some answer but the President intervened.

"SLUR ON CIVILISED GOVT."

Sir Harry Haig moved for the consideration of the bill extending the operation of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Supplementary Act of 1932.

Sir Harry Haig recalled the scene when the House felt indignant over the murderous attack on Sir Alfred Watson and the

SIRDAR PATEL

Satisfactory Progress

BOMBAY, July 23.

Dr. Purshottam D. Patel and Dr. T. O. Shah have issued the following bulletin regarding Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel's health.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel was again examined by us to-day. The condition of his nose and throat has much improved after the operation. If this continues he will be able to go out of Bombay soon.

It is proposed to watch this improvement and his general health before further operative treatment is undertaken.

STOP PRESS

CORPORATION RESIGNATION

CALCUTTA, July 23.

Three Mahomedan councillors including Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq and all members of the Sen Gupta Party including Mrs. J. M. Sen Gupta have tendered their resignation from the various Standing Committees of the Calcutta Corporation to which they were elected on July 16.—A.P.

ARMS FIND SENTENCES

CALCUTTA, July 23.

Bimal Krishna Biswas has been sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment and Gopi Mohon Das and Aswini Kumar Das to five years rigorous imprisonment in the Barrackpore Arms Find Case.—A.P.

POLAND UNDER WATER.

WARSAW, July 23.

Four hundred thousand people are already homeless near Sandomierz, south Warsaw, owing to the floods and worse may be in store for Warsaw itself. Eight hundred square kilometres are under water to the south and one-fifth of the entire country has been devastated. Already carrying torrent waters from four swollen tributaries, the Vistula is being reinforced to-night by further countless millions of gallons from the upper reaches above Cracow. It is estimated by to-morrow there will be a further rise of two feet.—Reuter.

BENARES, July 22.

The death anniversary of Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta was observed last evening at a public meeting. Mr. Sri Prakash presiding.—A. P.

Will Congress Adopt Them? Speculation In Assembly Lobbies

Malaviyaji Likely To Break Away From C. P. B.?

From Our Special Correspondent. SIMLA, July 23.

Discussion took place among the members of the Assembly in the lobbies to-day as to whether those of them who are seeking Congress ticket should proceed to Benares to canvass their chances for being adopted as Congress candidates. The opinion is divided and some members hold the view that they should let Benares first decide the fate of Pandit Malaviya's association with the Parliamentary Board. They have learnt from private advices that Gandhiji has entirely re-drafted the Election Manifesto for the Congress party and will submit it to the Working Committee for approval at Benares.

Malaviyaji also is going to draft a manifesto which he will put forward for the approval of the Hindu Mahasabha in case he breaks away from the Congress Board.

ANSARI AND MALAVIYA. It is said that Malaviyaji has privately circulated some leaders to ascertain who would be the Mahasabha candidates and what would be their chances at the next election. Some Congress leaders think that it was Dr. Ansari who was responsible for bringing Pandit Malaviya into the Congress Board at Patna and that, it was a mistake to have done so without first settling with Malaviyaji on a common formula about the Communal Award.

BETTING FAVOURS SPLIT. Betting here heavily favours split between Pandit Malaviya and the Congress Board and that is the reason why a majority of Assembly members wish to hold up their decision till the Benares meeting is over.

In the meantime interest has been roused by a report from London that the British Government feels sure of getting over the die-hard opposition and being able to inaugurate provincial autonomy on the occasion of Silver Jubilee of the King Emperor's birthday next June. Already the idea is being mooted that one of the King's sons might come out to India to deliver the Royal Proclamation at a special Durbar convened for the purpose of celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the King.

WORKING COMMITTEE

Arrangements For Meetings

BENARES, July 23.

Brisk arrangements for important meetings of the Congress Working Committee, Congress Parliamentary Board, and the Central Board of Harijan Seva Sangha are in progress.

Meetings will be held in the Kashi Vidyapith where arrangements for the residence of members of the Committee are also being made. Gandhiji and party will also stay in the Vidyapith buildings.

The Congress Working Committee will meet on July 27th, the Parliamentary Board on 28th and the Central Board of Harijan Seva Sangha on the 28th and 29th.

Babu Rajendraprasad and party and Seth Jammalal Bajaj are arriving on 28th evening or 27th morning. Gandhiji and party are arriving on 27th.—A. P.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

Boarding And Lodging Of Members At Kashi Vidyapith

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

In connection with the Congress Working Committee meeting at Benares on July 27 arrangements for boarding and lodging of members and invitees are being made at Kashi Vidyapith and they are requested to inform Acharya Narendrakrishna, Kashi Vidyapith, Benares, of the exact date and time of their arrival.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU FOR BANGALORE

Not Attending Working Committee Meeting

BOMBAY, July 23.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is leaving for Bangalore to-morrow to be by the side of her husband when he will be undergoing an operation for eye trouble.

She will not, therefore, attend the Working Committee at Benares on July 27.—A. P.

JAMNALALJI EXHORTS AJMER PUBLIC TO EMULATE SEN GUPTA'S EXAMPLE

AJMER, July 23.

The Sen Gupta death anniversary was celebrated here yesterday.

A public meeting was held in the evening in Gandhi Chowk. Mr. Haribhau Upadhyaya president of the P.C.C. presided.

Mr. Jammalal Bajaj who is here since four days spoke for an hour in glowing terms on Sen Gupta's sacrifices in the cause of the Motherland. He added "We should emulate his example and bring to a successful end the mission for which he lived and died."

AJMER INCIDENT

"Referring to the recent Ajmer incident regarding violence to Pandit Lalnath, he reminded the audience that Gandhiji had prophesied long ago that the creed of violence towards Government would lead to violence among themselves. This was proved by the fact that Gandhiji's opposers had used violence towards him in Bihar and at Poona and how his supporters had used violence towards Pandit Lalnath and his followers. As an additional proof, he referred to the conditions in Germany and said how Hitlerism had introduced violence in their own ranks. He further mentioned that he had personally met some of the Bihar youngmen hanged for violent acts and their families, all of whom deprecated violence, though too late. He, therefore, appealed to the sponsors of violence not to lead astray young blood and to young men not to be misguided, as violence was harmful to the country and their own interests.

STRENGTHEN CONGRESS

Proceeding, he said that Congress was the only body which could attain Swarajya and they should, therefore, subscribe to its creed of non-violence by enrolling themselves as members in large numbers. He advised the people to elect tried leaders to the Congress Committees so that Congress may thus be strengthened and thus bring Swarajya nearer. It might take years before Swarajya was attained, but meanwhile they should push the constructive programme of the Congress vigorously.

Pointing to the Congress flag he said, it did not fly at their will, but only when Government allowed. They should, therefore, so arrange things, that it should fly independently. Dealing with Council entry, he said that he did not believe that Swarajya could be attained by capturing the councils and the Assembly but since considering the present circumstances the Congress had decided in favour of Council entry he said, "Let us whole heartedly support the Congress candidates; and thus prove our confidence in the Congress".

SALVATION IN KHADI Seth Bajaj regretted that people were wearing foreign cloth and exhorted them to exchange it for Khadi as the country's salvation lay in it. He also reminded the audience of the privations of labourers and peasantry and appealed to help and unite them. He was glad that local Congressmen had begun to realize the need for unity and hoped to see them united before long.

Mr. Jammalal Bajaj leaves to-night for Delhi.—A. P.

NOTICE SERVED

Asked To Submit For Arrest If Defied

Sanatanists Claim Authority Of Govt.

(From A Correspondent.)

BENARES, July 23. Gandhiji has been served with a registered notice at Cawnpore to-day restricting his entrance within the limits of Benares City from the 25th July upto August 5 on the grounds that his visit to Benares is likely to disturb the religious equilibrium of the citizens of Benares.

This notice is issued from the Sanatanist Martial Camp under

STUDENTS SUPPORT CONGRESS SOCIALISTS

A public meeting of the students of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Bhabhaskar Hall to call upon the students to enrol as the members of the Indian National Congress and to support the congress socialist party in the forthcoming B. P. C. C. elections.

Mr. M. E. Masani Mr. Parshottamdas Trivedi, Manek Gandhi, Premchand Shah and Mr. Narayan Swami will speak.

the signature of the Captain, Maniram Sharma by the orders of the Benares City Municipal Corporation.

On violation of this Order he has been asked to surrender himself peacefully to the arrest that may take place as he commonly did in obedience to the Government warrants of arrest.

Printed hand-bills to this effect are widely broadcast in the City for general information and it has become a subject of common topic of talk in the public.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Cultured Girl Of Any Sect for educated Muslim earning decent salary. Best references available. Apply 2741 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an educated fair Samajist and Nationalist young lady of modern views for a Samajist Maharata young man aged 30. Income of Rupees 300 nearly a month. No dowry and sub-caste restrictions. Correspond Box No. 2725, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a bride virgin or widow, accomplished, about 20 to 25 years of age for a youngman widower of a respectable and well-known Hindu family, monthly income Rs. 200 with prospects. Caste no restriction, can be seen by appointment. Please write to Box No. 2714, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Canvassers. To bring customers for sale of Petrol. Govind Hari Bhana, New Queens Road, Bombay 4. (2743)

An Aeroplane Pilot is Wanted Who is in possession of a licence for instructional purposes for helping the Raja of Vizianagram to complete his course for the aeroplane A licence and for working as his pilot on his aeroplane. An aeroplane Ground Engineer is also wanted to work on the Raja Saheb's aeroplane. Apply immediately with photograph stating age, qualifications and salary needed, to the Raja of Vizianagram, Vizianagram House, Waltair. (8706)

Wanted:—Unemployed or Employed to earn by working in spare time. Apply with particulars with Anna 1 3 Ps. Stamps for reply. S. Sundaresa Iyer, Advocate, Mylapore, Madras. (2742)

Wanted a graduate teacher, strong in English and Science. Apply Secretary, R. D. English School, Munda. (8692)

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle."

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Royal Dental & Homoeo Institute, Delhi.—Qualifies students in dentistry and homoeopathy, etc., by granting diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. (2287)

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Old Books.—Collection of valuable books on literature, philosophy and science—2186 volumes—3 for disposal at highest offer over Rs. 5,000. Apply Box No. 302, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Selling agents for the miracle German medicine "Puerin" which guarantees the birth of male children. Newly introduced in the world. Every home a buyer. Easy income upto Rs. 200 per mensem. Minimum security Rs. 50 against goods supplied. Unsold goods returnable. No risks. Apply for terms to: "East End Corporation, Post Box 196, Dimga Singh Buildings, The Mall, Lahore. (2691)

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Colmbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samakot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rook Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

Balsar, Broach, Baroda, Borivli, Bhusaval, Dahod, Deolali, Dhond, Daman, Dhanu Road, Goivad, Karjat, Kasara, Lonavla, Manmad, Matheran, Neral, Navsari, Nasik, Sholapur, Virar. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel", Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

103. LIVE STOCK

Jersey Black Giants are laying wonderfully enormous sized eggs. A trio arrived from England just last December is offered at a great sacrifice. Other Breeds of English and American Poultry also going at greatly reduced prices on account of off season. Leghorns, Minoras, Australorps, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and beautiful little Bantam fowls are fully described in our Clearance Circular. Send to-day for a Free copy. The Asian Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

118. TAILORING

Tailoring—For the coming Parsee and Hindu New Year, get your clothes made by experienced cutter at most moderate rates. Jimmy & Co., Empress Mahal, Dadar.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Home Garden for Rs. 12. Variety of grafts can be prepared in large quantity. Write for full free catalogue.—Dilkhush Nursery, Vyara T. V. Rly. (2689)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE APOLLO MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August, 1934, at 3-45 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st March, 1934.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director, who retires under Article 91 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business, as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday the 27th July, 1934, to Friday the 3rd August 1934, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th July, 1934. 8704

THE ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WVG. MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August, 1934, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st March, 1934.
2. To appoint a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business, as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday the 27th July, 1934, to Friday the 3rd August 1934, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th July, 1934. 8705

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday, the 24th instant at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.)
SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1934. 8707

Public Notice

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has LOST or MISLAID certificates for the 12 First Preference Shares Nos. P. 9742/43 and 20 Second Preference Shares Nos. SP. 36176/195 standing in the name of his father, the late Mr. Dattatraya Vithal Kane, in the books of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and he has applied to the said Company for the issue of duplicate certificates thereof. Any person having any claim in respect of the said shares should lodge the claim with the Company at its registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date else the Company will proceed to issue the duplicate certificates.

NARHAR DATTATRAYA KANE.
Date 21-7-1934. (8691)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1348 of 1932.
The MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY and another Plaintiffs.

Versus
Bai YENGAMBAL, daughter of Lingoo Narsoo and others Defendants.
PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 14th December, 1933 and Judge's Order, dated 10th May, 1934, the Commissioner for taking accounts, High Court, Bombay, will put up for sale by Public Auction in one lot at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, 13th August, 1934, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the properties situate at 6th Kamatipura Street, Bombay, bearing (1) New Survey Nos. 6217 and 6218, Cadastral Survey No. 672, Byculla Division, measuring 93 square yards or thereabouts, (2) New Survey No. 6210, Cadastral Survey No. 676, Byculla Division, measuring 39 square yards or thereabouts, and (3) New Survey No. 6211, Cadastral Survey No. 675, Byculla Division, measuring 34 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 26th day of June, 1934.
(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner. (8701)

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, RADIO WITH GRAMOPHONE, UPRIGHT PIANO, G. E. C. FRIGIDAIRE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 29th July, 1934 at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Salra Cottage, Corner of Warden Road (Daver Hall Compound) very rich and specially made furniture by Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co. and other well-known makers comprising of automatic Dining Table, chairs, sideboards, Drawing Room Suite in 6 pieces, Radio with gramophone specially constructed under owner's plan, almost new G. E. C. Frigidaire silver cabinet, tea-tables, full iron-framed sweet toned Upright Cottage Piano with Pianola combined by W. W. Kimbell, Bedroom furniture, hatstand, meat-safe, masal steps, etc.

The property of A. Barrat, Esq., of Associated Electric Industries, Ltd. and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

THE ASIAN POULTRY FARM

11, CONNAUGHT ROAD, POONA

25 BREEDS LISTED FREE

25 BREEDS LISTED FREE

25 BREEDS LISTED FREE

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DECORATION FOR MISSING POLAR HERO

King's Command To Attend Investiture Remains Unanswered

A command by the King to a Polar hero to attend an investiture at Buckingham Palace, has so far remained unheard and unanswered.

For the hero whom the King wishes to honour, Mr. Frank Best, vanished three years ago, when he was paid off the exploration ship Discovery, in Australia, on March 31, 1931, says the West Hartlepool correspondent of "The People."

For four years Mr. Best's mother and sepfather, Mrs. Horst and Mr. Horst, waited in their home in Edgar-st., West Hartlepool, for news of the traveller.

At long last a letter arrived, and, greatly to their surprise, on opening it they found it was a command to Mr. Best to attend Buckingham Palace on June 27 to be invested by the King with a Polar medal, awarded for services in the British Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Expedition of 1929-31.

WHERE IS HE?

But where is Mr. Best? The Admiralty have since informed Mrs. Horst that her son was paid off the Discovery and Sir Douglas Mawson, who led the expedition, is now inquiring in Australia as to his whereabouts.

But Mrs. Horst pins her faith in "The People."

"He was always fond of reading 'The People,'" she told me, "and no doubt wherever he may be he will still be a reader of it. 'I have great faith,' she concluded, 'that through 'The People' we may discover our son, who we most earnestly want to return home."

In March 1929, Mr. Best signed on as an A.B. aboard the London steamer Welcome, and on arrival at Geelong, Australia, was paid off at his own request.

The discovery was being equipped for an expedition, and he volunteered for service. But Sir Douglas Mawson, F.R.S.D. Sc., the leader of the expedition, wanted a reference, and the Welcome had sailed four days before.

Much to the surprise of the Welcome's captain, he received a wireless from Sir Douglas asking if he could recommend Mr. Best. He sent back a message which resulted in Mr. Best being immediately signed on as one of the crew of the Polar ship.

RUSSIA AND THE LEAGUE

"Imbecile" Questions

Sir W. Smithers (C.—Chislehurst) asked the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons whether the British Government would oppose the entry of the Soviet Government into the League of Nations in view of the fact that, on the admission of its own rulers, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was the base of the world revolution and through its agents throughout the world lost no opportunity of fomenting civil war in other countries, as well as in view of the terms of the preamble and of article 23 of the Covenant of the League and of the statement at the seventeenth Congress of the Communists party in January of Mr. Stalin that he would lead to victory the revolutionary forces throughout the world.

Sir J. Simon (Lib. Nat.—Foreign Secretary): As far as I am aware the Soviet Government have not applied for membership of the League of Nations, and therefore the questions do not arise.

Mr. Seymour Cocks (Lab.—Brixton): What connection is there between article 23 of the Covenant with this subject, and will he ask the hon. member for Chislehurst to read the Convention before putting such imbecile questions?

The Speaker: Whatever hon. members' views may be of questions, they do not express them. (The preamble to the Covenant says that the contracting parties agree to it in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just, and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another. By article 23 members of the League give several pledges, of which the first is that they "will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women, and children both in their own countries and in all

4162 NEWSPAPERS IN RUSSIA—ALL OFFICIAL

No Crime News Printed Until Criminals Are Caught

PEOPLE WAIT IN QUEUES TO GET PAPERS

Moscow—Soviet Russia's press is celebrating its twenty-second anniversary, based upon the establishment of Pravda, the Communist Party organ, as an underground newspaper in 1912. The prerevolutionary Russian press is correctly ignored in this annual celebration, as there is no connection between the old and the new press in Russia.

Soviet newspapers point with pride to the fact that their combined circulation is now about 12 times that of the newspapers of Tsarist Russia, and growth has been so rapid that artificial restriction of the circulation of leading newspapers is now necessary. "Pravda," "Communist organ" and Izvestia, organ of the Soviet Government, have attained circulations of 1,700,000 and 1,600,000, respectively, and their circulations have been stabilised at these figures.

There are now 4162 newspapers published in the Soviet Union, as compared with 500 in 1923 and 600 in 1929. Of these 3820 are published in the Russian language and 342 in languages of the national minorities. Newspapers are now published in every language used in the Soviet Union, including some for which no alphabet had been devised prior to the revolution. In addition there are thousands of "wall newspapers," mimeographed sheets pasted on the walls of factories, schools, trade union centers, and collective farms.

The ruling Communist Party and the Soviet Government control and operate all newspapers in the Soviet Union. All journalists are therefore government officials and no opposition newspapers of any kind are tolerated. "Freedom of the press" is frankly repudiated as a "bourgeois conception." Any item which appears in any Soviet newspaper may therefore be regarded as officially approved, either by the Soviet Government or the Communist Party, or both.

PAINFULLY MONOTONOUS

To the foreign observer, the Soviet press appears painfully monotonous. Being used as a gigantic machine for Communist propaganda and education, nearly all Soviet newspapers devote most of their space to political and economic news presented solely from the Communist viewpoint. Foreign news is assembled by the Government-owned Tass news agency which selects only such items as are considered useful for Communist propaganda. Soviet citizens thus get a one-sided and restricted impression of world events. In one respect, the Soviet press is more wholesome than that of other countries. It reports crimes only after their perpetrators have been detected, and publishes no salacious news whatever. In fact the private doing of individuals are seldom reported at all. The public and not the private acts of such leaders as Stalin and Gorky, are alone mentioned in the press.

The sensational growth of the Soviet press may be attributed more to the introduction of compulsory universal education than to its greater popularity. That the people would enjoy more popular and less severely propagandist newspapers, is evidenced by the rapid growth of afternoon Moscow, the only evening newspaper in the capital. Con-

countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organisations."

SECRETARY OF STATE SUED

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, July 23. In the suit filed by the local municipality in the court of Mr. M. S. Patil, the second class Sub-Judge of Kalyan, against the Secretary of State for India-in-Council, acting through the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway, for the recovery of Rs. 274-15-6 being the amount of terminal tax leviable on goods which passed through the municipal limits between March 71 and August 25, 1931, the defendants have put in a written statement contending that the railway administration is not liable to pay the tax to any local authority, so long as the Governor General has not notified to that effect. Further the municipality's rules and by-laws have exempted goods belonging to Government.

centrating on simple events of the day in one city, this newspaper has spontaneously attained a circulation of 920,000. Long queues form every afternoon to buy this newspaper.

ORGANS FOR GROUPS

With the exception of a few such newspapers in the principal cities, every Soviet newspaper represents some government organization. The Red Army, the League of Communist Youth, various government commissariats, the Young Pioneers (potential Communists aged 11-15 years)—all have their own newspapers with substantial circulations. Komsomolskaya Pravda, organ of Communist Youth, prints 450,000 copies daily.

The Government also prints newspapers in English and German, as thoroughly propagandist as any others. The Moscow Daily News, English-language organ, has a circulation of 140,000. In Moscow the Government also publishes the Literary Gazette, specialising in Soviet literary and theatrical news, and Soviet Art, dealing with the development of "proletarian art."

The absence of advertisements from all Soviet newspapers except Afternoon Moscow is a notable feature. This is largely due to the fact that a shortage of all kinds of goods still exists, and Government trusts and shops can sell everything they receive without advertisements. The appearance of theatrical and motion picture advertisements, as well as "want-ads" in Afternoon Moscow is evidence that the Government has no objection to them in principle, and as Soviet economy improves, advertisements may well appear in all newspapers. Incidentally, the popularity of the one Moscow newspaper carrying advertisements indicates that they may have the same "news value" in the Soviet Union as they do elsewhere.

MORE WANTED

The Government is doing everything possible to encourage development of local newspapers. Every large factory, every collective farm, every trade union, now has a newspaper of its own. Some of these are mere "wall papers," printed by hand, but an increasing number are acquiring printing presses.

While there is no opposition press in the Soviet Union, and attacks upon the Government or the Communist Party are impossible, editors are encouraged to criticize faulty execution of Government and party policies, although never the policies themselves. These criticisms are voluminous and in some cases very effective. All the larger newspapers have staffs of investigators, who study the work of specific factories, shops, and collective farms, and publish detailed reports. Such reports often serve as the basis of Government action against inefficient executives.

Although there are evidences of relaxation of the Communist dictatorship in several phases of Soviet life, there is no evidence that the ruling party will relax its absolute control over the press. The Government owns every printing press in the Soviet Union, and no material of any kind can be printed without Government approval. From the Communist viewpoint, this rigid system of control over the press has had eminently satisfactory results.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Brazil	11th July	17th July
Kaisho	16th "	24th "
Celebes	28th "	8th Aug.
Taijin	28th "	8th "
Hokushin	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Tamaboko	19th "	22nd "
Pacific	23rd "	8th Sept.
Havana	8th Sept.	22nd "
Tempei	19th "	22nd "
Shunko	23rd "	8th Oct.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LTD. (Incorporated in Japan.) Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams:—"Shosen."

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS THIS WONDER MUSICAL SHOW

The world famous 108 Broadway Show

GEORGE WHITE'S 'SCANDALS'

At ROXY TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 p. m.

WHITE LEPROSY GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinaipur (Bengal).

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 25-0
6 Months	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 13-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 2-8
Subscription to Foreign Countries	Rs. 45 per Year.	
	Rs. 25 for 6 Months.	

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 5-0
Half-yearly	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 3-0
FOREIGN		
Yearly	Rs. 10	
Half-yearly	Rs. 6	
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE		

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

The Best for all Tropical Fevers

It is a positive and sure cure for MALARIA Remittent and Intermittent Fevers which very commonly affects the people living in Swampy areas. The Prescription of a Specialist.

When the Police arrived on the spot, the second accused attempted to escape. From the statement of the two accused, the Police recovered the gold "kadah" from beneath a heap of coal and the knife was also taken possession of. The accused were remanded till July 30.

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

STREETS FLOWING WITH MILK!

Municipal Authorities Take City Milkmen By Surprise

There was a surprise in store for the milkmen who generally receive skimmed milk from Anand and other centres on Sunday, when Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, the Executive Health Officer, organised and carried out raids simultaneously at all the railway stations and took charge of all cans suspected to contain skimmed milk and after analysis destroyed it.

Thus hundreds of gallons of skimmed milk were destroyed at several stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway.

As the milkmen alighted at each station Inspectors of the Health Department surprised them and demanded inspections of the cans.

The raid was organised in view of the fact that when there is a Hindu Festival, like the "Eka-dashi", which fell on Sunday, Milkmen in order to meet the large demand for milk obtain large quantities of skimmed milk. The Municipal Act prohibits the use of any preservative in milk and if it is used the authorities have the powers to destroy it on the spot.

Dr. Nerurkar, interviewed by a "Chronicle" Representative, said that the raid was a success and when asked whether there was no possibility of the railways refusing to book such consignments to the city said that, if they do so it will be great boon to the health of the city.

STOLE "KADAH" AT POINT OF KNIFE

Newcomer To Bombay Has Unpleasant Experience In Falkland Rd.

The story of how a new-comer to Bombay was compelled to part with his gold "kadah" at the point of a knife on Saturday last was narrated to-day before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, when the Lamington Road Police applied for the remand of Sunnathal Aha and Abdul Kadar Sheikh Mahomed.

It was stated by the prosecution that on Saturday last, the complainant was persuaded to go to the room of the first accused, who is a prostitute in Falkland Road, and the complainant was asked to remove his coat. Perceiving that the complainant was wearing a gold "kadah," the woman is alleged to have compelled him to part with it at the point of a knife. The second accused was an accomplice.

When the Police arrived on the spot, the second accused attempted to escape. From the statement of the two accused, the Police recovered the gold "kadah" from beneath a heap of coal and the knife was also taken possession of. The accused were remanded till July 30.

BURGLARIES IN CITY

Police Hot On Trail Of Culprits

Kala Bechal, who was arrested by the Agrpada Police on Sunday in connection with the burglary that took place in that locality on Friday last, was placed before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon and the police applied for the remand of the suspect to police custody pending enquiries.

In their application the police stated that Lalji Pacharia living in Haines Road reported to the Police that his house was burgled on the night of July 20 and property removed. The suspect, it was stated was moving about in the locality in a suspicious manner, and was arrested.

The magistrate remanded the accused to custody till August 6. The Nagpada Police are actively engaged in running to earth the burglars who have been very active in their section for the last few days. Several petty burglaries have taken place and complaints have been pouring in to the Police Station.

On Sunday, the police arrested Hyder Kader, Abdul Rehman Abdullah and Abdul Sakoor, who are alleged to have been responsible at least for some of the offences in the locality.

The arrested persons were placed before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, charged with the burglary that took place from the room of Jaekoo Tukaram on July 21, when clothes and other property is alleged to have been removed.

The magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till July 30, pending police enquiries.

WATCH THEFT AT NAGPADA

Charged with theft of cash and watches valued at Rs. 253, Jumna Saifulla, was placed before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Monday and the police applied for the remand of the accused to police custody.

In their application the police stated that the complainant who had a watch repair shop at Nagpada was working till 12 midnight on July 21. After that he closed his shop and went to sleep and when he awoke the next morning he found that the shop case containing watches and cash worth Rs. 253 had been removed by some person who had entered the shop by removing a plank plank from the loft.

On enquiries being made by the police it was found that watches worth Rs. 95 were lying in the loft. There were foot marks to show that the accused had gone from his room to the scene of the offence. The complainant also suspected the accused and the police arrested him.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till August 6, to enable the police to carry on their investigations.

AROUND THE COURTS

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Monday at the inquest held on the body of Nana Narayan Shinde who died at the K. E. M. Hospital on Sunday as a result of a grain bag falling on his neck in a Grains Shop at Andheri on Friday.

As a sequel to the reports made to the Paiton Road police that several baskets of fruits were being regularly stolen from the Crawford Market, four Muslims, suspected to be implicated in these thefts were arrested. They were placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday and remanded into custody till August 6.

Kanaiyalal Bhutalal was remanded on Monday to Police Custody by the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon, on a charge of theft of property belonging to Ishwarlal Tulsi, who, at the time, had been under arrest and had been taken to Girgaon Police Court for remand.

The wife of a Muslim Hawker purchased fruits of the value of Rs. 2-6-0 from a stall in the Crawford Market and gave them to a Muslim cooly to be taken to her residence. The cooly it is alleged disappeared with the parcel.

The suspect was put before Mr. Oscar Brown on Monday and remanded into custody.

The Conference in connection with the Tungabhadra Project commenced its sittings this morning in Bangalore and according to the present arrangements will last for two or three days.

EVEREST CALLING

Tibetan Coolies Believe Wilson Has Perished In Attempt

DARJEELING, July 20 Some time in June last year Maurice Wilson flew from England to Karachi and then to Purnea (Bihar) with the object of flying over Mount Everest. He arrived at Purnea in June, 1933, and tried to obtain permission from the Nepal Government, but it was refused. After selling his aeroplane there he came to Darjeeling and lived at Minto Villa and later at Albert Hall.

In April, 1934, he secretly left Darjeeling with three old Everest Expedition Tibetan coolies, viz. Tewang, Rinzing and Chiring, and disguised himself as a Tibetan with the idea of climbing Mount Everest. These three coolies, who have returned to Darjeeling, state that they went through North Sikkim and arrived at Rongbuk Monastery which is three miles from the Everest base camp. Wilson took Tewang and Rinzing up to Camp III and, due to Tewang's illness from dysentery, he left both the porters at this camp with instructions to wait for him for ten days. Thereafter Wilson left alone to climb Everest, taking with him a small tent, an ice axe, a complete mountain kit and a rock sack containing his food. They last saw Wilson climb up to camp V. They waited at Camp III for eleven days and as they were short of food, and due to Tewang's illness, they went to Rongbuk Monastery and waited there for three weeks more. Wilson, however, did not return. They then gave up all hope of him and returned to Darjeeling.

LOST HIS LIFE

They believe that Wilson has lost his life. They add that, after crossing the border from Singtem they followed the river Teesta and arrived at Dikchu bungalow. They next went to Lachen and crossed Tibet over Kongra.

While at Darjeeling Wilson visited Phalug and Sandukphu and practised photography. He left his luggage in charge of Mr. Paton at Albert Hall, and this has been taken charge of by the police.

NEVER HEARD OF AGAIN

It is recalled that in 1929 a young American named Farmer left Darjeeling with ten coolies with the object of visiting Gochakia on the Kinchinlinga Mountain. On arrival at Yoksam, two days' journey from Pemonchong Monastery he dismissed seven of the coolies and with the remaining three visited Gochakia. On the return journey he went round Kangia and Kambachan and in the presence of two coolies left the camp and climbed the Kinchinlinga mountain. The coolies waited for him for seven days, but owing to shortage of food went to a village in Nepal where they waited for another week. Farmer, however, was never again heard of.—A. P.

CONGRESSMEN MEET AT AJMER

Resolve To Form Sub-Committee Of Five Members

(From Our Correspondent) AJMER, July 21. Congressmen again met yesterday at Gandhiji Ashram. After five hours heated discussion it was resolved that a sub-committee consisting of five members be formed to find out a united formula and a homogeneous list representing the best elements that may ensure harmony and peace among the workers at the forthcoming Congress elections.

The bigger committee meets again on the 24th instant in the Congress Office when the Sub-Committee will submit its report or agreed formula for final approval.

Seth Jamnadal Bajaj is leaving this evening for Beawar where he will address a public meeting on the present political situation. Mr. Makhmoor has already left for Beawar to help the workers in making the necessary arrangements for according a right royal reception to the honouree guest.

Pundit Arjunlal Sethi and Pundit Gouri Shanker Bhargava are also accompanying Sethi, who returns here next morning and might possibly leave the same evening for Delhi en-route to Benares.

The report published in yesterday's "Chronicle" and "Sentinel" about the Kesar Ganj's public meeting was not exactly what it ought to have been. The meeting referred to in the said report was never presided over by Pundit Arjunlal Sethi. Sethi was present there and he had also addressed the gathering but

LABOUR LEADERS IN COURT

Faction Fight Followed By Charges Of Rioting And Unlawful Assembly

Krishna Laxman, Babu Laxman Powaskar and Mahadev Raoji Shewa belonging to the Khandalkar group in the Girmi Kamgar Union, Bombay were placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Monday on charges of forming an unlawful assembly, rioting and causing hurt.

The Bhoiwada Police applied for the remand of the accused and stated that the accused were members of the Girmi Kamgar Union, having their head office at Lalbaug.

They were the followers of the Khandalkar party. There was a rival faction in the union led by Abdul Majid and Dr. Shetty. "The former party" continued, the police held labour views and latter communist views.

Due to this there has been ill-feeling between the two parties.

It was alleged on Sunday at 6 p.m. Abdul Majid accompanied by about 25 persons went to the office at Lalbaug and intended shifting the offices, furniture etc., to a new site at Pombawdi.

This information was conveyed to Khandalkar Party who with 10 others were eventually awaiting the "inevitable clash." When the parties met at about 3-30 p.m. there were hot words used and then both sides indulged in a free fight in which lathis and penknives were used and seven persons having incised wounds.

Nine persons were arrested out of which six were left on bail. The three others were not in a position to furnish bail.

The Magistrate ordered them to be released on a bail of Rs. 25 with a surety each in a like sum, in default to be remanded to custody upto August 6, tending further enquiries.

DHOBI TALAO DEATH MYSTERY

Owner Of Motor Works Found Dead After Strain On Nerves

Mystery surrounds the death of Himmatram Bhanji, owner of a Motor Cars Workshop at Dhobi Talao, who expired in his house at Bazargate Street on Sunday. From the evidence recorded by the Coroner of Bombay at the inquest, it transpires that on Saturday morning Himmatram had an altercation with his mechanic, which was a strain on his nerves. Two hours later, he went to Dr. Surveyor and complained of pain in the stomach, chest, shoulders and back. He also complained of having a suffocating sensation. The Doctor examined him and prescribed him sedatives and stimulants and asked him to take rest.

Later in the evening, he sent for Dr. Mengle of Bazargate Street, who also gave him some stimulants and sedatives. The man was found dead the next morning.

The Coroner postponed further hearing in the case to August 3, pending the report of the Chemical Analyst to whom the stomach contents have been sent.

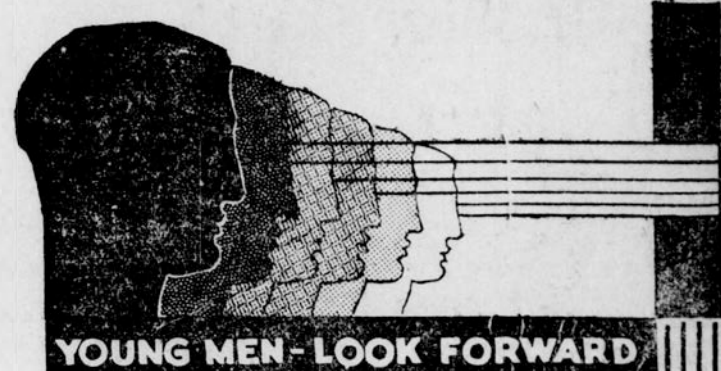
Security Demanded From "Virbhoomi"

AJMER, July 23. The editor of "Virbhoomi" wires:—Security of Rs. 2,000 has been demanded from "Virbhoomi." We are trying to deposit the same. None should be disappointed. Correspondents should continue to send their communications regularly.

Information has been received in the office of the Indian Colonial Association, Ajitmal that two Indian shopkeepers along with a native have been shot dead by some unknown person near Lozpop in South Africa on June 15. Police are making enquiries but no clue has yet been found.

A man of about 40 years of age from Etawah is reported to have married a girl of about 6 years, who treats her husband like a father at Baberjone in Etawah District.

the president of the meeting was Mr. Bishambarnath Bhargava, as was reported by me. Please correct the report lest it may create further misunderstandings amongst the local workers.



YOUNG MEN-LOOK FORWARD

Your future cannot take care of itself. You must mould it—and here is a plan which brings future security within the reach of all. A young man of 30 years and in good health may take out a 20 Year Endowment Policy for Rs. 10,000 with profits for an annual premium of Rs. 520 only (Just Rs. 10 a week). If, after premiums have been paid for three years, they are discontinued for any reason, upon written application from the insured, the Company will keep the beneficiary protected for the remaining 17 years for the full face value of the policy plus profits already accrued. Should death occur during this period, the Rs. 10,000 plus profits already accrued, will be paid to the beneficiary WITHOUT DEDUCTING THE UNPAID PREMIUMS. Consider the unique advantages of this policy—and use the coupon below!

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Sports Jottings From Here and There

Quadrangular Cricket To Be Revived

(By J. C. Maitra)

Dear Readers, I am sorry that I had to forego the pleasure of writing in these columns on Friday and Sunday last, as I was laid up with fever. I am glad to be fit again to take up my labour of love. I hope there will be no occasion to disappoint you again in the near future.

CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA

It is indeed good news to hear that the Board of Control for Cricket in India has definitely decided to inaugurate the Cricket Championship of India next cold weather. India has waited long for a tournament of this kind. I have no doubt that the step taken by the Board of Control will be acclaimed by all Cricket-lovers in this country. It will not only help to drive away Communism from Cricket, but will also greatly help in placing the Country on the highest pinnacle of glory in the Cricket World, as foreshadowed by the M. C. C. Captain, D. R. Jardine, in his farewell speech to India.

HOW INDIA LAGGED.

In the absence of an All-India Tournament of this kind, players from different provinces and Communities rarely, if ever, got a chance of rising to their full heights. Everywhere cricket was played in a haphazard manner. Unlike other games, provincial tournaments were also non-existent in cricket. There was therefore little scope for players to prove their true mettle or gain sufficient knowledge and experience. No wonder they all lagged behind.

DEFECTS OF THE QUADRANGULAR

Bombay alone had a tournament, of course. I mean the Quadrangular, which gained an All-India character. But this too had many serious defects. First of all, it was anti-national, being totally communal in composition. Secondly, it was restricted only to three of the Indian communities. Thirdly, it was too narrow to accommodate a large number of aspiring players and lastly, it rarely went beyond the borders of the Presidency to look for talents.

Despite these defects Bombay Cricket has gained immensely from the Quadrangular contests. No body will be foolhardy enough to deny that.

HINDU GYMKHANA EATS HUMBLE PIE.

The Quadrangular generated unparalleled enthusiasm in the Presidency. But with it came a kind of rivalry and antagonism which is at once distasteful and injurious to the growth of true sporting and national spirit which is the crying need of India to-day. I have therefore learnt with no end of shame and regret that the Hindu Gymkhana has eaten the humble pie and has agreed to the revival of the Quadrangular this year—a tournament which it gave a decent bevel four years ago.

QUADRANGULAR FIXTURES.

It appears that the Quadrangular will be played first between Mahomedans and Europeans on 24 and 26th November next and then between Hindus and Parsis on 27, 28 and 29th idem. The winners thereof will play off the final on 1, 2, 3 and 4th December.

ALL FASCINATION CLINGS.

With the advent of the Inter-provincial tournament, it was expected that the Quadrangular Tournament which raised so much of Communal bitterness in the past, would, enter the pages of ancient history—not to be brought to life again. But it seems that the authorities have failed to shake off their old love and have got themselves entangled into its meshes once more. My fervent hope is that this fascination will wear itself out soon and give place to unalloyed sport.

DRAW FOR CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA.

The following is the draw for the Cricket Championship of India:—

East.
A. Bengal and Assam vs. United Provinces, at Calcutta.
B. C. P. and Berar vs. winners of A, at Nagpur.
C. Rajputana vs. Central India, at Indore.
Final. Winners of B. vs. winners of C. to be mutually arranged.

West.
D. Gujarat vs. Bombay Presidency, at Bombay, or Ahmedabad.

E. Western India States vs. Sind, at Karachi.

Final. Winners of D. vs. winners of E. to be mutually arranged.

North.
F. Northern India vs. Army in India, at Lahore.

G. Southern Punjab vs. Delhi and District, at Delhi.

Final. Winners of F. vs. winners of G. at Amritsar.

South.
H. Mysore vs. Madras, at Madras.

Final. Hyderabad State vs. winners of H. at Secunderabad.

Winners of North vs. winners of East, at Amritsar.

Winners of South vs. winners of West at Madras.

Final to be played at Bombay.

A Festival match.—The Champions vs. Cricket Club of India, will be played at Delhi and Lahore, in alternate years.

A look at the draw will show that there have been several changes on the original proposal.

For instance, Rajputana has been shifted to the Eastern Zone from the North, while Sind rightly finds place in the Western Area.

Mysore joins the South as an independent body. The material difference however does not come from this direction. The bone of contention lies in the arrangement of fixtures.

BOMBAY'S LOSS.

I believe that in view of the Quadrangular Matches, Bombay has lost the Festival Match to be played between the Champions and Cricket Club of India. The Board of Control has naturally come to the conclusion that it will be one too many for Bombay Cricket-fans to support. For this loss, we have to thank our communally-minded powers-that-be. But I see no reason why it should be played permanently between Delhi and Lahore in alternate years. Either it should be played at the headquarters of the Champion province or alternately between Nagpur, Calcutta, Delhi

Secunderabad, Karachi, and Lahore, until the Cricket Club of India is located in Bombay.

AMRITSAR'S LUCK.

I do not know why Amritsar, of all places, has been singled out for a lavish grant of good fortune.

Besides the final match of the Northern Zone that is down to be played there, the Board of Control has allotted the semi-final match between North and East also to it. The Board owes an explanation to the public for this inexplicable favour. Calcutta has received the treatment which the unhelpful attitude of the Bengal Association invited. Unless and until they show a more accommodating spirit, I do not see how Calcutta can figure more boldly in the picture.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATION UPPERMOST.

I am afraid too many matches have been left over for mutual arrangement. It would be against human nature if every Association did not try to have the best matches played at its centre. The Board of Control should therefore take upon itself to fix up the final matches, as soon as the preliminary rounds are over. Regard being had to the financial advantage accruing to the Board out of the arrangement.

NO DATES FIXED.

The Board of Control has not yet fixed the dates for any of these matches. I suppose this will be done after due consideration of the climatic conditions of the different parts of the country.

This will also entail a proper adjustment of the Cricket Season as it varies from place to place.

QUALIFICATION OF PLAYERS.

I do agree with the Board of Control that there should be no rigidity about qualification of cricketers at this stage of the competition. Birth or three months' residence in a particular area will entitle a player to play for that area. For a fresh arrival in India 30 days' residence is enough to qualify him, while no restriction has been placed a cricketer who chooses to play for the Army in India team.

ENDURANCE SWIMMING

Ghose Sets Out To Beat His Own Record

CALCUTTA, July 23.

Pratulla Ghose, the champion Bengalee swimmer who hopes to establish another world record by swimming for 80 hours with hand cuffs in the Dacca University Tank at Ramna, starts for Dacca to-day.

His previous world records in this particular type of swimming has been established first at Calcutta, when he swam for 24 hours with hands in manacles on April and then at Berhampore swimming for 25 hours continuously in July.

Pratulla Ghose established a new world record by continuously swimming for 79 hours and 24 minutes last year in the Royal Lake at Rangoon.—United Press

Our Bhavnagar Letter

EDUCATION OF HARIJANS

State To Establish Separate Schools

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, July 22. The ninth anniversary of the Mahila Vidyalaya will be celebrated to-morrow at Meshri Mahajan Vande.

HARIJAN EDUCATION

Although there is already a law in the state to admit Harijan students in all the schools, and although Sir Prabhushankar Patani and the Director of Public Instruction issued letters to the concerned to admit Harijans in the primary schools of the State, it is surprising to learn from press reports that the state has decided to open separate Harijan schools in the Mahal towns.

On the other hand, the state educational authorities admit students in the secondary schools. It is time that the state authorities enforced the existing law and see that Harijan students are admitted in the primary schools.

INTERCOMMUNAL MARRIAGES

It is gratifying to note that an orthodox community like the Bania has taken to intercommunal marriages. Mr. Parthaparekh, a bania of Bhavnagar, recently married a Nagar girl of Gujarat in Ahmedabad. Not long ago Mr. Mehanti married a Nepali widow. These are good signs for the Bania community.

DOWNFALL OF INDIA COINCIDES WITH THAT OF WOMANHOOD

Maharani Chandravati Bai Urges Educational Work In Villages For Uplift Of Women

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, July 21.

The ninth session of the All-India Women's Conference was held to-day at Indore. Delegates, representing all parts of India attended the Conference.

H. H. Maharani Chandravati Bai Saheb presided and the present Maharani H. H. Sayonigita Bai Saheb was present on the occasion. Among the royal members that attended the Conference were H. H. Maharani Indira Bai Saheb and Princess Savitri Bai Saheb.

Girl students from Chandravati Girls High School sang the welcome song and Princess Savitri Bai opened the proceedings.

Then H. H. Shrinant Soubhagya Bai Chandravati Ma Sahib took the chair and made the following speech:—

In the course of her address Maharani Chandravati Bai said: Women education has not been a foreign thing to the Indian womanhood, as the prehistoric and historic periods of India do show us that women all over India were not completely in dark ignorance, as we see them now. We had illustrious women in India at one time, in every walk of life. We do see from our ancient history that the downfall of India, as an old nation, was simultaneous with that of the womanhood in general, and particularly that of the lower strata of the Indian society which was left to care of itself. The higher classes of the Indian Society, lost their ground gradually, when they thought their women as ornaments of pleasure, and those ornaments have now dwindled down, with the wearers. I mean the men. We had even during the recent times, brilliant ornaments in Chandrabibi, Devi Ahilya Bai, Lakshmi Bai who have shown themselves brilliantly in the Indian Society in their own spheres.

WORK IN VILLAGES.

We have to accept that at present, womanhood is in total darkness, as far as real education is concerned and it is, indeed, very happy to find that some attempt is being made in educating the women. I should rather wish the attempt should be more in the direction of the village population, as a large majority of women in India reside in villages

and not in large cities.

Education is, in my opinion, if well directed is the soul of every reform and if we succeed in purifying the soul the social body must improve in all its aspects.

Raj Kumar Anant Kaur of Dundi then addressed the meeting. Among the speakers were Mrs. Hamid Ali, Rani Lakshmi Bai Rajwade and Mrs. Uttamnarayan. On the termination of the meeting, the delegates were entertained at an 'At Home' party, which was given by H. H. Maharani Chandravati Bai Saheb at Lalbag palace.

To-night the Royal ladies and delegates will be the guests of Lady Hookamchand, at a dinner party.

"BURNT NOTES IN DRUNKEN STATE"

Karachi Trial Adjourned Till To-day

KARACHI July 23.

How when he was dead-drunk, he set fire to 34 currency notes of Rs. 1000 each was the story narrated by Stanislaw Karinski before the City Magistrate, Karachi in the burnt currency notes trial to-day.

The accused said, he was a resident of Poland and Commission agent. He added he had 200 sterling, which he exchanged with Rangoon and Bombay at Bombay he met a woman who spoke Russian and with whom he travelled to Madras where they freely consumed drinks at a party. In a fit of intoxication, he took out the currency notes from his pocket and set fire to them when the woman snatching notes away from him, put out the fire and saved them from utter destruction. He denied all knowledge of one currency note bearing a punch mark alleged to have been seized from his possession. It will be recalled that Karinski was arrested at Cawnpore and brought to Karachi in connection with the missing of 61 punched currency notes of 1000 rupees each from a local currency office. The case was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P. Special.

DISPUTE SETTLED AT LAST

'F' Ward D. C. C. Council Ratifies Matunga Agreement

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee was convened on Monday night at the Committee's premises, Mankeswar Buildings, Parel, on the requisition of a number of members of the Managing Committee.

Mr. D. D. Wadia, Vice-President of the Committee presided.

The object of the meeting was explained at the outset.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferhoy moved the following resolution:—

"That the decision of the Council of the 'F' Ward D.C.C., dated the 20th instant not accepting the settlement arrived at between Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, President, 'F' Ward D.C.C., and Mr. B. N. Maheshwari, President, Matunga Taluka C. Committee re: the disputes concerning Matunga Taluka C. Committee and 'F' Ward D. C. Committee be rescinded."

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami, seconded the resolution which was supported by Messrs. Kulkarni, Guntvant Todhunkar, Nanji Premji Devji and others.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. Abid Ali then moved the following resolution:

"Resolved that the above referred to agreement is hereby ratified by this Committee."

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami seconded the proposition which was also unanimously passed.

In view of the above decisions Messrs. Jinabhai P. Joshi and L. V. Kondave, the President and the Secretary respectively, withdrew their resignations at the request of the Committee.

APPOINTMENT OF MALE TEACHER

A Protest Meeting

A public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay was held on Sunday at Rangari Mohalla Jamatkhana under the presidency of Mr. Abdul Karim Lakhuri, Advocate, to protest against the recent decision of the Bombay Schools Committee to appoint a male teacher in the R. C. T. institution. The meeting was well attended.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously at the meeting:—

This public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay records its emphatic protest against the recent decision of the Bombay Schools Committee to appoint a male trained teacher, in spite of there being available highly educated Muslim ladies for the purpose, in the R. C. T. Institution, where Muslim girls of the age of fifteen years or upwards are receiving their training education; this is clearly a violation of the Islamic Sheriat and shows possibility of injurious moral results in the future. The Muslims can never tolerate that the principles of their religion be thus insulted by any public body. This meeting, therefore, respectfully but strongly requests the Director of Public Instructions that he should take into consideration the religious sentiments of the Muslims and refuse his sanction to the said appointment. This meeting also requests the Schools Committee to annul its decision and thus give proof of its fair-mindedness.

Proposed by:—Kazi Md. Attaulah. Seconded by:—Mirza Akbar Hakim Shamsul Islam Md. Rokadia.

PROTEST AGAINST MUSLIM MEMBERS' ATTITUDE

This public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay views with great displeasure the action of the Muslim members of the Schools Committee in voting for the appointment of a young male trained teacher for the R. C. T. institution and believes that in this matter they have not acted as faithful spokesmen of the Muslims.

Proposed by Mouvi Abdul

Foreign Envoys Protest Against German Allegations

Unsupported Charges Are Dangerous Warn British, French And American Ambassadors

BERLIN, (By Mail).

A protest to the Foreign Ministry was made on July 4 by the American, British and French Ambassadors against the unsupported charge that a foreign power conspired with Nazi leaders in the so-called plot against the Hitler Government.

This charge was made by General Goering, Premier of Prussia in the one and only explanation of the brutal repression of scores of Nazi storm-troop leaders. It was published throughout the German press and Propaganda Minister Goebbels repeated the charge over the radio.

In no instance was the name of any foreign power mentioned, but the press did not hesitate to allege that General

von Schleicher, murdered former Chancellor, "had sold out Germany to France."

Ambassador William E. Dodd for the United States, Ambassador Andre Francois-Poncet for France and Ambassador Sir Eric Phipps for Great Britain protested to the Wilhelmstrasse. They are said to have warned that such unsupported and unfounded allegations were dangerous, and said that it was improper for responsible Ministers to charge that a foreign embassy had engaged in such a conspiracy.

This action by the three Ambassadors is an important step, as it marks clearly foreign disapproval of what is going on in Germany. It is probable that other Ambassadors or Ministers will protest as well.

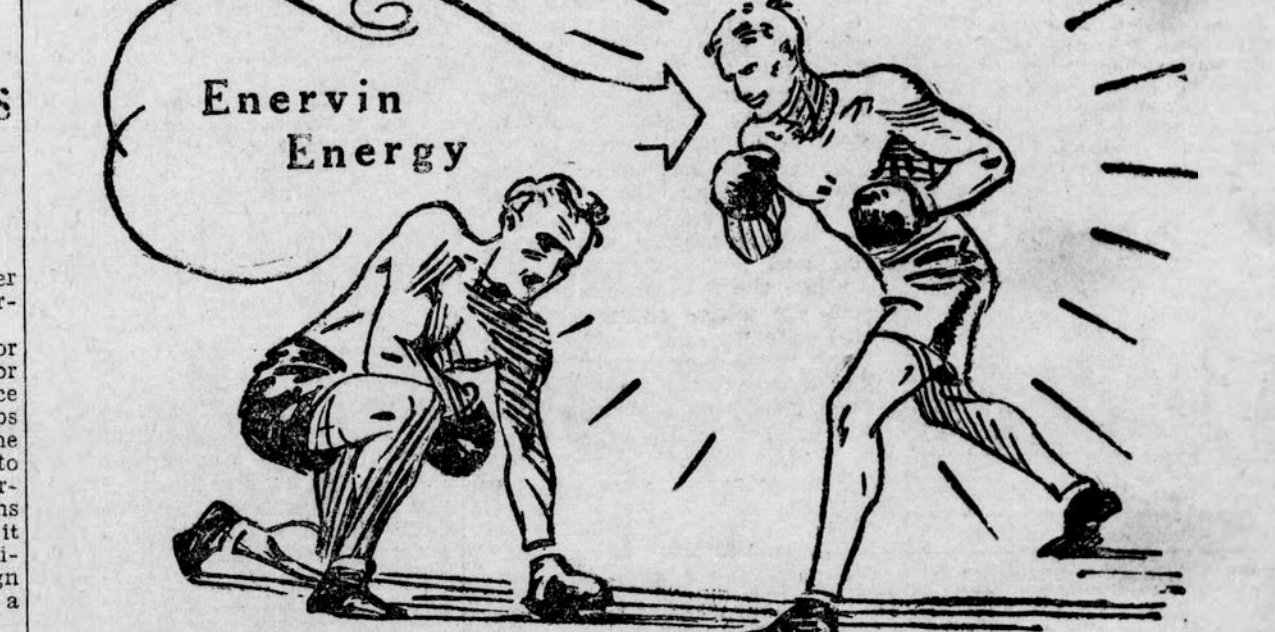
It also warns them that their disregard of Islamic principles and traditions dis-entitles from being the representatives of the Muslims. This meeting also thanks those Muslim members who opposed this appointment and thus acted in conformity with the Islamic Law. This meeting also further requests the School's Committee to change the present male staff of the said institution and appoint Muslim women in its stead.

Proposed from the Chair.

SAFEGUARDING MUSLIM INTERESTS

This public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay appoints a committee as "Muslim Education Committee" with the following gentlemen as its members with powers to co-opt to 15 and right to elect its office-bearers, to make constitution and to raise necessary funds for its functioning, to watch and do the needful with regard to Muslim educational and other interests in the Corporation and its Schools Committee as and when they seem to be in jeopardy.

Proposed by Mouvi Abdul



WINS ALL BATTLES OF LIFE

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"ENERVIN" Tonic wine has been scientifically blended with nourishing food and Tonic Properties to remedy all nerve complaints. Taken regularly "ENERVIN" will restore the wasted health and strength caused by the most trying and enervating day. So start to-day and

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Sudi 13, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 11, 1353.
Parsee: Behman 21, 1393.
Sunrise: 6h. 12m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m.
High Water: 10.29, 21.30.
Low Water: 3.13, 16.35.

Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 25

Miss E. A. Underwood will speak on "What has Christianity to say to the Social Reformers?" at Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch), Bowen Memorial Hall, 6-9 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 26

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Council Bye-election: Millowners' Constituency, nomination of candidates.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Corfu" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 26th instant.

HOMEWARD MAILS

The Homebound P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 11th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 23rd inst. and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Miss M. K. Davis will deliver a lecture on "Juvenile Delinquency and Probation System."

SUPPORT FOR WAKE BILL

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Talaf-e-Akaf-e-Islamia, Bombay on Sunday last at Nagard Neighbourhood Hall, Mr. M. K. Killekar presided. There was a large gathering comprising of all sections of the Muslims.

The speakers dwelt emphatically on the urgency of the Government giving effect to the amendments of the Muslim Wakf Bill, 1923 at an early date which would meet fully the directions of the Wakfs for alleviating the great hardship and difficulties the beneficiaries undergo for getting their just rights as provided by the Wakfs from the Trustees who exercise an absolute discretion in the management of the charities provided under the Wakfs. The provisions of the said Bill as drafted by the Government is in conformity to the dictates of Islam and that the Muslims of Bombay should wholeheartedly help the Government by making their position strong in getting the Bill passed into Law as expeditiously as possible.

CIRCLE LITERAIRE

Dr. P. P. Klemens, Consul for Czechoslovakia will deliver a lecture on Czechoslovakia at the Circle premises to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides. Mr. A. A. Anfos, acting Consul for France will preside.

CHOICER IN KALVAN VILLAGES.
(From Our Correspondent.)

KALVAN, July 23.
Villages in the vicinity of Kalvan are affected with Cholera. Due to milk supply from these places, it is feared that the disease would spread to the adjoining Katoanval village has recorded six attacks and three deaths, while Ustane six attacks and six deaths.

KHAR VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of all persons enrolled as members of the Khar Village Congress Committee will be held at 9 a.m. to-day (Tuesday) at the Laxmi Society's Hall to elect the Officers and representatives in the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee. All workers who have taken away the Membership books are requested to return the same immediately.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Secrets of the French Police". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Mystery of Mr. X". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Scandals". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Working Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"Broadway to Hollywood". Daily at 6-10 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"I am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Roman Scandals". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Gun Sudari". Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Fugate-Able". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Bhakta Prasad". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Kishanji". Time as usual.

EDWARD—"The Hurricane Express". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Kishanji". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TODAY ON RADIO

12 noon Time Signal, Indian Select Hour, 1 p.m. Bombay market rates, European Lunch Time Music, 5-30 p.m. Time Signal, A relay of music from the Capitol Cinema, 6-30 p.m. Interval, 7 p.m. European programme, Talk—"Sporting Topics", 7-30 p.m. The Dance Hour, 8-45 p.m. Weather and other news, 9 p.m. Time Signal, General News in Hindi and Commercial News, 9-30 p.m. A sponsored programme, 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom, News Bulletin, 7-50 p.m. A topical talk, 7-55 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra, 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin, 10-45 p.m. A topical talk, 10-50 p.m. An interlude, 10-55 p.m. England v. Australia—Fourth Cricket Test Match, relayed from Huddersley, Leeds, 11-05 p.m. Reginald King and his Light Orchestra.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

The Municipal Corporation Meetings called for to-day (Tuesday), have been cancelled by the Mayor, the day being a Mahomedan Sectional Holiday, viz. "Girwin Sharir", 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Wednesday, the 25th July 1934, has been fixed for the holding of the Adjourned July Meeting, and 4 p.m. the same day for the holding of the Adjourned March Meeting.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association will be held to-day (Tuesday), at the Imperial High School, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the School Hall. The entries for the Harris and Giles Inter Schools Cricket Tournaments close to-day 5-40 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Corfu" with the Mail, from London of 12th instant arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 26th instant. The "Corfu" will sail from Ballard Pier for Straits, China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

MEETING OF STUDENTS

A public meeting of the Students of the Vile Parle Congress Committee, will be held on Tuesday at 5 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge, Hall, French Bridge to call upon the 4th decade to enrol themselves as members of the Indian National Congress and to support the Congress Socialist Party in the forthcoming elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE

Beggar Who Was Arrested, Sequel To His Wife Found Dead

Mr. Justice Ragnekar at the High Court Sessions acquitted Kallisha Kasimsha, a Mahomedan beggar, who was found guilty by the jury on the charge of murder.

The accused and his wife, Madarbi, used to beg alms at Chhatri Sarang Mohua, in front of a "gurah". On the morning of April 27, the accused was seen sitting near the "gurah" while his wife was lying by his side covered over with a "chaddar". It was found that the woman's throat was cut, and that she was dead. The accused was thereupon arrested.

The accused's defence was that he had got up that morning to offer his prayers. After that he went away to make some purchases, and when he returned, found his wife murdered. He also discovered that a sum of Rs. 80 was missing from his wife's person.

The jury, by a majority of 7 to 2, returned a verdict of not guilty. The Acting Advocate General with Mr. Lam appeared for the Crown, and Mr. K. S. Shrivaksha for the defence.

C. WARD DIST. CONGRESS

It was decided at the meeting of the Council of the C. Ward District Congress Committee that the nominations for the election of the B.P.C.C. from members of the C. Ward must be sent to the Committee's Office (Chhotal Bhawan Kalsadevi Road, on or before the 7th Aug. at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). If there are more than 13 nominations election will be held on 12th Aug. between 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.). Smt. Ratany Chatterjee, Guntvan Brahma, and Prabhakar Harman have been appointed as Polling Officers and Messrs. Haridas Bhatia, Morari Gokaldas, Madhadas Dharasani, Chandulal Modi and Nagardas Chigalangi as Scrutinizers.

The Joint Secretaries of the C. Ward District Congress Committee request all those who have taken membership books to return them on or before 8 p.m. (S.T.) on the 31st July. Members enrolled in books returned after that time will have no right to vote.

Enrolment In E Ward

The "E" Ward Publicity Officer writes:

A meeting of the "E" Ward Managing Council was held on Sunday last. It was resolved to open a new centre for the enrolment of members at Smt. V. N. Nakhawa's, 25, Dockyard Road, Mazgaon.

In accordance with the resolution of the Council of the B.P.C.C. to close the enrolment campaign on and from 31st inst. the accounts to be submitted to the B.P.C.C. the very day at 6-30 p.m. declaring that members enrolled thereafter will not be eligible to take part in the elections, it was resolved that the centres should stop the enrolment and submit the accounts to the District Ward Office at 6 p.m. (S.T.) the very day.

"A" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Hon. Secretary of the "A" Ward D.C.C. writes: The closing date of Congress membership enrolment is 31st July. All membership forms, whether subscribed or not, should reach the Committee's office at 28, Manoharad Street, Holi Chakra, Fort, by 8 p.m. (S.T.) on that date.

Such membership counterfoils against which subscriptions have not been received by the Secretaries by the above date and time, through whose fault, will not be taken into consideration. Members whose counterfoils will be debared from voting.

Election to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on August 12. Nominations of candidates proposed and seconded, should reach the Committee's Office by 7th August 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the members of the newly elected Managing Committee of the Vile Parle Congress Committee, was held at Vile Parle on Sunday morning to elect office bearers for the ensuing year and to send its delegates to the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee.

The following persons were co-opted as additional members of the Managing Committee: Smt. Rammikrai N. Mehta, Smt. Sonaben Rao, and Smt. Naniben Nanavati.

The following persons have been declined duty electors: Smt. Gokulbai D. Bhatt, Vice President Smt. Parmanand K. Kapadia.

Joint Honorary Secretaries Smt. Markandari B. Mehta; Smt. Ratubhai N. Desai.

Treasurer Smt. Maniben C. Nanavati. The following five persons were elected to represent the local Congress Committee on the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee: Smt. Gokulbai Bhatt, Smt. Parmanand Kapadia; Smt. Rammikrai Mehta; Smt. Markandari Mehta; Smt. Ratubhai Desai.

To-day is the 160th day of the Jain Muni Mishrilalji's hunger-strike in Jodhpur. The Muni's weight, it is reported, has been reduced from 150 pounds to 70 pounds and his condition is serious.

IMPROVEMENT IN BOMBAY'S FOREIGN TRADE

Attributable To Larger Arrivals Of Merchandise And Silver

BOMBAY, July 23.—The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay imports and exports for the month of June 1934 amounted to Rs. 12.38 crores showing an improvement of Rs. 21.3 lakhs, or nearly 2 per cent over the figures for June 1933 and of Rs. 29.34 lakhs, or nearly 3 per cent, over those for June 1932. The improvement of Rs. 21.3 lakhs is attributable to larger arrivals of merchandise and silver and to increased shipments of Indian produce and silver. Imports and exports of gold and exports of foreign merchandise showed noticeable decreases.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

(1) Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 3.85 crores, showing a rise of Rs. 34.66 lakhs, or nearly 10 per cent, over those for the year 1933 but a fall of Rs. 1.29 crore, or 25 per cent, from those for June 1932. The rise of Rs. 34.66 lakhs is chiefly due to larger arrivals of motor cars, including motor wagons, cycles and parts thereof, (plus Rs. 12.8 lakhs), allizaine and aniline dyes (plus Rs. 5.58 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn, (plus 1.2 million lb. and plus Rs. 5.08 lakhs), cotton raw (plus 494 tons and plus Rs. 4.51 lakhs), artificial silk piecegoods (plus over 1-1/4 million yards and plus 4.53 lakhs), silk manufactures (plus Rs. 3.67 lakhs) and artificial silk yarn (plus nearly 1/2 million lb. and plus Rs. 3.6 lakhs).

There was, however, a noticeable fall in the imports of motor cars, (plus Rs. 4.29 lakhs), cotton piecegoods White (— 3-1/4 million yards and — Rs. 3.37 lakhs) and grey (— 2-1/2 million yards and — Rs. 2.27 lakhs). Imports of gold, amounted to Rs. 3.51 lakhs as against Rs. 8.34 lakhs and Rs. 3.89 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 3.48 lakhs against Rs. 59,000 and Rs. 12,79 lakhs respectively.

(2) The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs. 1,10,11,927 of which Rs. 5,52,105 represented duty on articles of luxury as against Rs. 1,10,25,071 in June 1933 and Rs. 1,15,01,488 in May 1934.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCE

(4) Exports of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 3.32 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 39.73 lakhs, or over 13 per cent, over the figures for June 1933 and of Rs. 1.74 crore, or 110 per cent, over those for June 1932. The increase of Rs. 39.73 lakhs is almost entirely due to larger shipments of cotton, raw (plus 2,073 tons and plus Rs. 18.23 lakhs), seeds (plus 13,016 tons and plus Rs. 16.72 lakhs), and hides and skins, raw and tanned (plus Rs. 3.83 lakhs). Noticeable decreases were, however, recorded in the shipments of cotton manufactures (— Rs. 3.25 lakhs) and of wool, raw (— 3/4 million lb. and — Rs. 2.87 lakhs). Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 4.32 crores as against Rs. 4.96 crores and Rs. 4.54 crores and those of silver to Rs. 19.67 lakhs against Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 24,000 only respectively.

(5) Re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 10.58 lakhs as against Rs. 17.13 lakhs and Rs. 12.92 lakhs respectively.

TRADE STATISTICS

(6) The trade statistics of the first quarter of the current financial year show, in imports, an improvement of Rs. 1.14 crore, or nearly 10 per cent, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year and a decline of Rs. 4.63 crores, or over 26 per cent, as compared with those for the same quarter of the year 1932-33, but, in exports, a rise of Rs. 2.17 crores, or 9 per cent, and of Rs. 3.59 crores, or nearly 52 per cent, respectively over the figures for the corresponding quarter of the years 1932-34 and 1932-33.

IMPORTS OF GOLD

During this period imports of gold amounted to Rs. 11.4 lakhs as against Rs. 17.54 lakhs and Rs. 15.74 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 16.7 lakhs against Rs. 3.24 lakhs and Rs. 38.22 lakhs. Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 12.48 crores, showing an improvement of Rs. 1.07 crore, or 9 per cent, over the figures for the first quarter of 1933-34 but a falling of Rs. 4.36 crores, or 26 per cent, from those for the same quarter of 1932-33. The improvement of Rs. 1.07 crore is due chiefly to larger receipts of allizaine and aniline dyes (plus Rs. 23.24 lakhs), motor cars, including motor wagons, cycles and parts thereof (Rs. 20.14 lakhs), silk manufactures (plus Rs. 14.15 lakhs), artificial silk yarn (plus over 1-1/4 million lb. and plus Rs. 10.86 lakhs), machinery and millwork (plus Rs. 8.21 lakhs), Cotton twist and yarn (plus 3/4 million lb. and plus Rs. 7.25 lakhs), artificial silk piecegoods (plus over 1-1/4 million yards and plus Rs. 6.95 lakhs) and metals and ores (plus Rs. 6.17 lakhs).

Imports of sugar, on the other hand, declined by 14,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 14.03 lakhs in value those of cotton white piecegoods by 8 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 8.92 lakhs in value and of kerosene oil by over 2-1/2 million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 5.46 lakhs in value.

FLIGHT OF GOLD

(7) Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 14.75 crores as against 14.48 crores and Rs. 12.06 crores and those of silver to Rs. 30.32 lakhs against Rs. 19,942 and Rs. 75,405 respectively. Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 9.73 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 1.68 crore, or nearly 21 per cent, over the figures for the corresponding period of the preceding year and of Rs. 5.64 crores, or 138 per cent, over those for the same period of the year 1932-33. The increase of Rs. 1.68 crore is almost entirely due to larger shipments of cotton raw (plus 14,780 tons and plus Rs. 1.18 crore), and seeds (plus 37,724 tons and Rs. 44.46 lakhs), increased exports of hides and skins, raw and tanned, grain, pulse and flour and manganese are having been counter-balanced by lesser shipments of wool, raw, cotton manufacture myrabalam.

(8) Re-exports of foreign merchandise declined by Rs. 8.23 lakhs and Rs. 3.44 lakhs respectively to Rs. 36.71 lakhs—A.P.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals	H.M.
Madras Mail		6.00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express		6.15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur		7.50
Calcutta Mail via Chhokki		9.00
Madras Express		10.15
Deccan Queen		10.25
Nagpur Mail		11.40
Punjab Mail		13.15
Nagpur Express		14.40
Poona Fast Passenger		16.00
Poona Express		19.10
Allahabad Express		20.15
Departures:		
Allahabad Express		7.15
Poona Express		8.00
Poona Fast Passenger		12.00
Madras Express		13.15
Punjab Mail		16.45
Deccan Queen		17.15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur		17.30
Calcutta Mail via Chhokki		21.15
Nagpur Express		21.50
Madras Mail		22.00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express		23.00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains	Arrivals at Bombay Central.	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger		5.35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express		6.00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail		6.45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail		7.50
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail		8.55
No. 12 Up Passenger		14.50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express		19.05
No. 6 Up Passenger		20.55
Departures from Bombay Central.		
Sgt. Gokulbai Bhatt, Smt. Parmanand Kapadia; Smt. Rammikrai Mehta; Smt. Markandari Mehta; Smt. Ratubhai Desai.		
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express		8.45
No. 9 Down Passenger		8.55
No. 11 Down Passenger		13.35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail		20.25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail		21.15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail		21.30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express		22.60
No. 7 Down Passenger		22.15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.
*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9.05

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

More Members Join

The following is the further list of persons enrolled as members of the Congress Reception Committee:

676 Sjt. K. S. Venkateshwar Iyer.
677 Sjt. Framroz Ardeshar Bodi.
678 Sjt. B. M. Jalandwala.
679 Sjt. J. K. Bachaspathy.
680 Sjt. D. B. Chitnis.
681 Sjt. E. C. Muzumdar.
682 Smt. Gangaben Patel.
683 Sjt. Sakalchand Hathising.
684 Sjt. Virji Dastey.
685 Sjt. Amritlal Hatashankar Trivedi.
686 Sjt. Ramchand Thaverdas.
687 Mrs. Vasanji Motibhai Rvsasia.

688 Sjt. Nadirsha M. Karbhari.
689 Sjt. K. D. Merchant.
690 Sjt. Shrinath Balaknath.
691 Sjt. Ratilal Laxmidas.
692 Sjt. Ratilal Mohandas.
693 Sjt. Pratap R. Parekh.
694 Sjt. Thakorebhai V. Desai.
695 Smt. Lalita T. Desai.
696 Sjt. Vishwanath Hari Gokhle.
697 Sjt. K. M. Panavala.
698 Dr. Dhunvant M. Shroff.
699 Sjt. Anandas Laxmidas.
700 Sjt. Haridas Jivara.
701 Sjt. Mulchand Girdhar Javeri.

702 Sjt. Ramanlal Vallabhram Jariwala.
703 Mrs. Motigavri Maneklal Mehta.
704 Sjt. Haridas Damodar.
705 Sjt. Mathuradas Haridas.
706 Sjt. Nandshanker Narmadashankar Joshi.

707 Sjt. Premchand.
708 Sjt. Manilal Chottubhai.
709 Sjt. M. Motilal Masalawalla.
710 Sjt. Maneklal Purshotam.
711 Sjt. Gangadas K. Parekh.
712 Sjt. Karamchand Chumilal.
713 Sjt. Vichambharal Kanilal.
714 Sjt. Javerilal Ranilal.
715 Sjt. Narandas Dharamsey.
716 Sjt. Devidas Poddar.
717 Sjt. Prahladrai Bharmal.
718 Sjt. Chiranjilal Tindilal.
719 Sjt. Madanlal Palerao.
720 Sjt. Purshotam Jethabhai.
721 Sjt. Dayaldas Gushiram.
722 Sjt. Hukmichand Chaturbhuj.
723 Sjt. Amukchand Naychand Mehta.

724 Chhotabhai Shankarbhai Patel.
725 Sjt. Bhikaji Rajji Bhude.
(To be continued.)

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Meetings Of Sub-Committees At Congress House

(TO-DAY) TUESDAY, July 24.
Reception:—6 p.m. (s.t.) to-day (Tuesday).

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.
Mess:—6 p.m. (s.t.)
Exhibition:—6 p.m. (s.t.)
Requirements:—6-30 p.m. (s.t.)
Exhibition:—7-30 p.m. (s.t.)

THURSDAY, JULY 26.
Accommodation:—6 p.m. (s.t.)
Finance:—7 p.m. (s.t.)
Publicity and Propaganda:—7-30 p.m. (s.t.)

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(TO-DAY

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1934

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' DUTY

Mr. Matani's address at the fourth annual meeting of the Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations invites serious reflection, and searching of the heart in every one interested, not only in the commercial life of this city, but also in the general economic policy and development of the country at large. The genesis of that body its President has traced is a little too polite to that close preserve of financial magnates and industrial autocrats, which is called the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The Federation was instituted "in the great days of 1930," as Mr. Matani tells us, not merely because the commercial public of Bombay felt the need of co-ordination between the various branches of the city's commerce, but also because the ancient organisation of the Merchants' Chamber was felt to be not making the contribution to the general life of the country that the Indian people as a whole had a right to expect from that body. While the merchants of the city were sitting down before a cordon of the military at Bori Bunder, while the women and men of Bombay were standing for a whole night in pouring rain before a threatening posse of police, the Indian Merchants' Chamber was busy splitting hairs on minute points of procedure and propriety. Hence the rest of the commercial interests and associations of the city felt the time had arrived when the mercantile interests in the premier centre of Indian commerce should take a more leading line in influencing the national policy, in matters of commerce and finance, than the Indian Merchants' Chamber seemed, at the time, inclined to do. We cannot, indeed, quarrel with Mr. Matani for giving a coat of polite varnish to this origin of the Association over which he presides, in so far as at least as the contrast with the Indian Merchants' Chamber is concerned. But we would be lacking in an appreciation of the proper perspective in history, were we to overlook the lighter shades of the original impulse setting up this Federation of Indian Commercial Associations in the City of Bombay.

Need For Action

After calling attention to this origin of the Federation, we are bound to add that this new creation has not always fulfilled the hope that some of the more ardent spirits had entertained from its foundation. Mr. Matani claims for his association the credit for constructive measures, such as regularising and harmonising the different customs regarding payment of "hundis"; and we have no hesitation in allowing that credit, as also in admitting that

there is still a very considerable room for such excellent constructive work on behalf of the commercial community, as we make no question but that the Mahamandal would be the right authority and association to carry out. We must also compliment Mr. Matani upon the courage he has shown in telling his fellow-merchants that much of the present depression in Bombay trade and industry might be obviated, or at least its virulence modified, if the captains of industry and the leaders of commerce would realise the spirit of this age of rationalisation, and act up to it. That there is much to economise in the cost of living or working in the commercial section of the civic community, that there is possibility of avoiding waste and speculation which dog our industry, more than one spokesman even of the commercial community itself has admitted in recent months. But Mr. Matani seems to us rather too partial to his class when he, after making full allowance for the factors of internal economy and rationalisation that he admits are overdue, still insists that there are some special handicaps upon the most important industry of this city, which the country as a whole should join in combatting and removing.

Idle Hopes

Nor do we quite share his belief about the possibility of reconciling the divergent interests of Labour and Capital in modern, organised and mechanised industry. He has the high authority of Mahatmaji to say that there is nothing inherently antagonistic between the interests of the employers and the workers. But that is a condition which would only be realised, if the former as well as the latter were working with the one object of service for the community collectively. Unfortunately, capitalist mentality to-day, as revealed by some of the best accredited spokesmen of that class, does not indicate a desire for the country's service as the ruling passion and the guiding motive of all their actions and policies and so long as we cannot find that desire, the hopes expressed by national leaders of a possibility of reconciling the divergent interests are doomed to disappointment. Mr. Matani and his like, who are not averse to meddling out of a sense of social justice to the submerged tenth, would, perhaps, render a much greater service to their class as well as to the country as a whole, if they were to emphasise the demands of social fairness and persuade their confederates to approach such social questions from the angle from which Mahatmaji has taken up the cause of the untouchables.

Factories In The Presidency

The annual Factory Report of the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1933 bears ample evidence of the results of the prevalent industrial depression and the unsatisfactory conditions in many of the factories in the Presidency. Though the number of factories, registered under the Factories Act, showed a nominal increase of 16, there was a decrease of 35,000 in the number of operatives employed in all the industries, a sudden decrease of nearly 9 per cent. Considering the unsatisfactory conditions in many factories, the decrease of 7,819 in the number of women workers is not altogether to be regretted. And one wishes that the decline of 618 in the number of children employed were much greater. The number of children employed in the Presidency has steadily decreased from 4,527 in 1929 to 2,112 in 1933, and several prosecutions of factory owners under the Factories Act show that many children are being irregularly employed and overworked. Sanitary conditions in many mills are still far from satisfactory. The report states: "The lack of cleanliness and sanitation in the compounds of some of the Ahmedabad mills has necessitated warnings that unless improvements are effected, proceedings will be instituted." Several mills in Bombay need to be warned likewise, if not prosecuted straightway. Workmen in

Indian factories have to work for unconscionably long hours and it is essential in the interests of their health and also the efficiency of their labour that the sanitary conditions in the factories should be quite satisfactory.

A notable feature of the year, as the report duly points out, was the decline of Bombay City as the centre of the textile industry and the rise of Ahmedabad. Only 73 mills worked in Bombay during the year 1933, some of which worked for a portion of the year only. On the other hand, Ahmedabad continued to expand, three mills re-opening, two with a considerable amount of new machinery. Bombay lagged behind Ahmedabad in another important respect. Welfare work in the former was distinctly inferior to that in the latter. There were 64 creches in Ahmedabad with an average daily attendance of 1789 as against only 22 in Bombay with an average attendance of only 416, though the average number of workers in the Bombay textile mills was about 20,000 more than that in Ahmedabad. In many other respects too labour conditions in Ahmedabad were much better than in Bombay. The result was that the workers were fairly contented, their work was efficient, and the millowners made good profits. On the contrary, wage cutting devices in Bombay led to several strikes and the millow-

IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Comrade Saklatvala's Impressions

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, July 5.

For the benefit of your readers I am sending you these notes which record the impressions of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, the communist ex-M.P. who is at present on an extensive tour of Russia. Under date Saturday June 16, 1934 he writes to me thus from Tashkent:

"This city for me makes a strange mixture. It had all the heat and more of India. Thick vegetation and trees from olden days. They seemed to have an idea of gardening roads, probably for shade from the scorching sun. There are camels and donkeys but no bullock carts. Yet the trees are European—Poplar and Chestnuts line almost every main street. But they are much larger than in England. Old Poplars are easily fifty to sixty feet high, and the lower trunks are about three times the girth of what we see in England. Chestnuts are also hefty but not "so spreading." There are some Indian varieties of flowers; even the plantain trees are growing as ornament without bananas. But no Indian trees like Peepal, Banyan or the Mango trees. Then the modern hand of Bolshevism is on it all, roads wide, more poplars planted—already 250,000 are added—large new buildings of modern designs are being erected everywhere. I have spent the early part of the day in visiting various offices to fix up my programme. The first thing necessary is to have an additional Uzbek comrade to help us with the several Asiatic languages that are spoken here. He will translate things into Russian and then my Russian companion will translate them to me into English. The second thing unavoidable is that everybody wants more of my time.

"Comrade, such a large country with big distances between any two points cannot be covered in a few days. You must not go away so soon." That is how they make me once again change my programme. I shall yet go a few hundred miles Eastward in the Fergana valley before resuming my previous time table.

Trade Union Restaurant.

"In the evening we had fixed two meetings. Our new comrade in-charge was to bring us a motor car to take us across but as his sense of time appears to be Asiatic, I have to drop one meeting entirely. It was not so much to see the Head of the Historical Research Department. We, however, went to a Trade Union Restaurant for late night supper. It is just reserved strictly for members of a particular Trade Union who can bring their families and friends. But they are all just workers in certain factories. A part of the restaurant is a covered pavilion, and another part is an open air cafe. With a fine fountain playing in the centre, with beautiful ferns and flower trees round it. A full band was playing in a small band stand erected in one corner. Small tables with typical em-

(Continued on Page 8)

ners lost much as well as the workers. It will be a bad day indeed for Ahmedabad if it seeks to follow the pernicious example of Bombay.

WANTED PROPAGANDA

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's letter to certain members of the Legislative Assembly on the subject of the Temple Entry Bill purports to convey Gandhiji's advice to the members with regard to that measure. We hope, therefore, that it is possible to infer from the letter that Gandhiji will not undertake a fast in the event of the Bill being thrown out by the Assembly. The passage of the Bill through the Legislature does not wholly solve the problem of temple entry. Its success even after it becomes law depends wholly on public opinion. What is, therefore, most necessary at present is intensive and wide-spread educative propaganda. That is why Gandhiji advises the Assembly members to go on with the Bill without reference to the fate of the Assembly, so that the work of educating public opinion might proceed uninterrupted. Work in the Assembly, however, is not enough. It should be supplemented by vigorous propaganda all over the country. The Harijan Sevaka Sanghas should bestir themselves in this matter to a much greater extent than they have so far done.

INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN U. S. A.

(By PRINCIPAL BAL KRISHNA M.A., Ph.D.)

The question of the exclusion of Indians from the citizenship of the U.S.A. is not new. Indians are absolutely ineligible to American citizenship.

The Immigration Act of Feb. 5, 1917 was liberal as it permitted natives of the Barred Zone in the following occupations or status with their legal wives or children under 16 years of age to reside in the U.S.A.—Govt. officials, ministers or religious teachers, missionaries, lawyers, chemists, civil engineers, physicians, teachers, students, authors, artists, merchants, travellers for curiosity or pleasure and wives of the above and their children. The Immigration Act of May 26, 1924 laid down more restrictions, so that now visitors, students, ministers and professors can be "temporary" residents. No Indian can go to America for business or any other purpose than those specified above. The result is that Indian merchants, labourers and farmers who migrated to America before the Immigration Act of 1924 were passed are permanent residents, though not citizens of the U.S.A. They have no difficulty placed in their way from the Immigration authorities. But if any one marries an Indian woman, he can take her to America as a visitor for six months at the utmost, then send her out of the country and bring her back as a visitor for a further stay of six months. A permanent resident merchant cannot have his brother or other relatives for help in America. At the utmost, the assistant can come as a visitor for six months and go back to India after that period. Thus all Indian business men are deprived of the assistance of their kith and kin. Either the visitor's period of stay should be legally extended to two years, or the men engaged in business or agriculture should be allowed to have the assistance of their countrymen for at least two

years, otherwise the permanent Indian residents in Detroit and California will continue to face great difficulties under the present Act.

Indian Students

In America

Strict laws have been made with regard to students. They enter the U.S.A. as non-quota immigrants with permission to stay as long as they continue to study. Each student must take a full course of twelve points in one semester. Every college or University has a department that keeps record of the work of the Indian students and keeps the authorities informed of their progress. If a student does not show satisfactory progress in his studies, his case is reported to the authorities and he is asked to go back to his country. If he has not got the means, he is deported at Government expense. During my stay in New York, I was informed that three students were helped by the Y.M.C.A. in going back to their country and thus they were saved the disgrace of deportation. In short a student can continue his stay in the U.S. as long as he maintains his status as a student. Before the Immigration Act of 1924, Indian students used to earn in one term and join the University in another term. Now they cannot alternate their work on the farm and workshop on the one side and the University on the other. They must be students only and bring sufficient money from India for their expenses. Self-supporting Indian students are now rare.

Invidious Distinction

It must be confessed that every nation has a right to exclude all undesirables from its territory. On the basis of this right the Nazis are eliminating the Jews and

The Present Immigration Laws Of U. S. A. Discriminate Invidiously Against Indians And Need To Be Liberalised

other coloured Asiatics and thus improving the Aryanization of the German people. The Canadians and Australians have excluded the Indians from their territories on the same principle. It is true that the purity of race, racial traditions and cultural heritage can be maintained only by such exclusive immigration laws. The economic and political consequences of an unrestricted immigration in a country are self-evident. No Government can allow unemployment to increase, wages to be reduced and the standard of living to be lowered. Nor illiterate, inefficient, diseased and poor immigrants can be admitted to be a burden on the State and on society. In spite of these restrictions, Indians alone should not have been excluded from temporarily or permanently settling in America.

(1) The poor of the poorest nations of Europe are permitted, but an educated Indian with high moral character is prohibited as an emigrant.

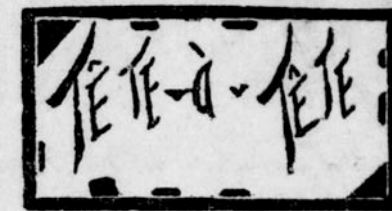
(2) The doors are open to the Greeks, Italians, Spaniards, French, Russians, Germans, nay, even to the Syrians, Persians and Egyptians with no knowledge of English, but these are closed to Indians though they speak the English language and can be easily assimilated among the Americans.

(3) The Turks, the Syrians, the Jews, the Egyptians &c., do not belong to the Aryan race. Their traditions, culture, language are quite different from the Aryan races. Still the Hindus, though Aryan in race, are prohibited.

(4) All Indians are not brown and dark. The Konkani Brahmins, the Karwar people, the Kashmiris and many people in the Punjab and other provinces have white colour. These should not have been shut out.

(5) On the test of personal fitness, quality and character, the educated Indian is decidedly superior to the average European.

(Continued on page 9).



Might one, with the utmost humility, draw the attention of the Executive of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress to a serious and grave omission?

The list of the sub-committees formed on Sunday clearly shows, one admits, that the hosts have done their best to make thorough arrangements whereby nothing may be neglected and everything attended to. If any further proof is needed the exception does it.

For there is an exception and, as has been said above, the exception is a serious and grave omission. The Reception Committee must see to it that it is made good without loss of time.

One, of course, alludes to the missing sub-committee for the distribution of tickets to deserving waiters and strays like—er—Exactly. Thanks.

Another suggestion made in certain quarters is of creating a Sub-Committee for the entertainment of jail birds. But since that is the 'raison d'être' of the Reception Committee itself the part cannot include the whole.

And then, we are not interested in the suggestion.

Speaking to a representative of the "Manchester Guardian", Mr. Ben said, "I have never known any one else who was not English who understands and appreciates the English character as he does." But isn't that why he is a 'betenior' with the English?

If Nazi propaganda in Austria, accompanied by occasional acts of violence, is regarded by Italy as a series of "bestial terrorist outrages," recent events in Germany can only be characterised as "simply indescribable." Which Italy did—by saying nothing.

"Bowes Frightens Australian Batsmen"

So much so that they simply ran and ran for all they were worth—which has proved a bit too much.

The air being thick with rumour that the next Assembly will have an elected Frontier representative, the Red Shirt leaders have announced that in pursuance of the Congress mandate they would fight the election.

They won't, we bet. Their own announcement, we are quite sure, has dissipated the rumour and relieved the air of it.

To face a warm election in such circumstances is as inconvenient as to make a cool assertion of very violent acts on the Frontier Gandhi's part is convenient.

Out of six vacancies for the training of apprentices in the United Kingdom, four have been filled by Hindus and two by Anglo-Indians. No Muslims, as you will doubtless note.

Government ascribe this to two facts: the Muslim candidate did not come up to the standard and "by this selection, one-third of the vacancies were already secured for members of the minority communities."

It is hoped that telegrams of thanks and congratulations will be exchanged between and among Muslim "leaders." Sir Harry Haig and Sir Henry Gidney.

U.P. M.L.A.'s entertained Sir Harry Haig at a farewell function and expressed gratification at his impending return to the U.P. from his "Exile" in Delhi.

Sir Harry reciprocated the feeling and we quite believe that there was nothing conventional about it. Sir Harry is lucky in that every "exile" move of his to and fro has been thoroughly gratifying.

We do not know which of the two speakers, Dr. Ziauddin and Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, conceived and delivered the "exile" idea. But we rather suspect it was Mr. Ranga Iyer, thinking regretfully of his U.P. constituency from which he is, of course, going to be "exiled."

America's Public Enemy No. 1, John Dillinger, has been shot dead. The difficulty about a successor for the institutional honour is that there are too many desiring and desirable candidates.

HE GOT IT
"May I have the afternoon off, sir? The wife wants me to go shopping with her."
"Impossible!"
"Thank you, sir."

—"Bulletin," Sydney.

Frankly Speaking

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

The crisis in the French Cabinet brings to mind the treatment meted out by British Tories to "Liberal" and "Labour" leaders in the "National" Government; the difference being that the British "Liberal" and "Socialist" deserved what they have received at the hands of Mr. Neville Chamberlain and his colleagues. M. Tardieu, the Right extremist, probably thinks that the time has come to purge the Government of Radical elements. Hence his attack on M. Chautemps. Unless M. Doumergue asserts himself in support of the Radical Minister, M. Chautemps and his colleagues are bound to quit the Cabinet. It is suggested that in that event a general election will be held and will result in loss to the Left. Whether such an anticipation is correct or not, it is obvious that the Right thinks that it has got the upper hand in the country also. This increases the danger of Fascism. It remains to be seen whether the Left parties will unite—and organise—to meet the menace.

ITALY WARNS GERMANY.

A few days ago we suggested that Italy, in spite of all her sympathy with Herr Hitler, would in no circumstances tolerate anything even remotely suggestive of danger to her supremacy in Central Europe. The inspired warning by "Il Giornale d'Italia" proves it. Germany is responsible for "bestial terrorist outrages" conducted by German agitators in Austria and, the editor of the Italian journal goes on to say, the farthest limit of Austrian and world opinion has been reached. This is language that immediately reminds one of the recent "blood-bath" in Germany which shocked the world, but evoked no "stern" denunciation on the part of Fascist Italy. The world, however, understands the reasons for the earlier silence as also those for this "the strongest attack on the Hitler Government yet made in Italy."

GOERING'S RHAPSODY.
It is something that Italy too

has begun to realise, although in a dubious context, that Nazis are not incapable of "bestial terrorist outrages." And the world will await German reaction to it with interest. Meanwhile, the egregious and terrible General Goering has entertained the world with another amusing outburst. "We are all of the leader, by the leader and from the leader. Herr Adolf Hitler is Germany. Whoever tries to shake our trust in him must be extinguished." Even in his wildest moments of egotism the ex-Kaiser could never have aspired to such heights. Medieval monarchs, notoriously ruthless in their absolute autocracy, traced their status and rights to Divine dispensation. General Goering goes further. He equates Hitler with Divinity. But it is not "an amazing rhapsody." It is characteristically Goeringesque, and as we said above, it would be amusing, but for the terrible fact that the wild rhapsodist has it in his power to act also.

THE REASON WHY.

There can, of course, be no doubt that the proposed Zanzibar legislation is indefensibly and glaringly anti-Indian. Indeed, it is such a deliberately open attempt tooust Indians that we were amazed at the courage of those responsible for it. And we were deeply wondering why the authorities and the Colonial Office were so suddenly seized with generous sympathy—even at the expense of innocent persons—for the Arab clove growers. Our London correspondent reports a conversation with Mr. Anantani, the Editor of the "Zanzibar Voice." "The other objectionable legislation to which Mr. Anantani referred is the imposition of a prohibitory licence of Rs. 5,000 on exporters of cloves, who are Indians. This, says Mr. Anantani, will centralise business virtually in the hands of a British firm, thus wiping out Indians altogether from the only main business on which the economic structure of the entire Protectorate depends." This explains both the 'sympathy' for

PRESS VIEWS

Behind His Back

It was a grave charge which the Home Member brought against Khan Abdul Ghaflar Khan on the floor of the Legislative Assembly on Thursday. He stated that "his offence, included incitement to violence." As our Sindh Correspondent points out, this is the first time that the Government have brought this serious charge against Khan Abdul Ghaflar Khan, and we are not surprised to learn that the statement of the Home Member evoked cries of energetic dissent from non-official members who pointed out that the Frontier leader was an embodiment of the principle of non-violence. It is certainly in the highest degree regrettable, if not improper, that this charge should have been brought against a person whom his countrymen have lovingly and admiringly given the proud designation of "Frontier Gandhi," at a time when he is incapable of defending himself. May we enquire, by the way, why Khan Abdul Ghaflar Khan was not prosecuted under the ordinary law if he was guilty of the grave offence of incitement to violence.

"Tribune."

Arabs and the campaign against Indians.

STUDENTS SUPPORT GANDHIJI.
Cawnpore is supposed to be a kind of stronghold of anti-Harijan Sanatanists who are not averse to a good deal of un-Sanatanist violence in the good "cause." It is, therefore, all the more striking tribute to Gandhiji's work that the students of the Cawnpore Sanatan Dharma College should openly profess sympathy with the campaign against untouchability. The students of the Sanatan Dharma College, says a report, do realise that the Mahatma is an embodiment of the real spirit of Sanatan Dharma, and the so-called votaries of it are nothing but hypocrites and exploiters in the sacred name of the eternal faith. Disgusted with sectarian and communal wranglings—all in the name of religion—one turns to the Community of Indian students, the leaders of to-morrow, and one finds with pleasure and pride that "their" heart is sound.

Textile Owners' Wages Scheme X--Rayed

NEW PLAN WILL LEAD TO MORE CUT IN EARNINGS

Peace Workers To Bear Brunt

Fallacy Of Minimum Wage Proposal Exposed

Mr. R. R. Bakhale has issued the following statement:

- The main features of the scheme of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the payment of wages are as follows:—
- (1) Consolidation of wages of the time workers by amalgamating the basic rates and the dear food allowance. All the mills in Bombay belonging to the Association are ordered to effect such consolidation at the earliest possible date.
 - (2) The Association has prescribed minimum consolidated rates of wages for the time workers, below which none of its local mills is allowed to go. These minimum wages have come into operation from the 1st of July.
 - (3) In the case of piece workers, there is neither the consolidation of wages nor the fixation of minimum wage. The basic rates will continue to be in the same chaotic condition as hitherto; but the standard dear food allowance of 80 per cent which the workers have been getting since 1920, has been reduced from the 1st of July to a minimum of 35 per cent below which no local mill of the Association is permitted to go.
 - (4) After the introduction of 54-hours week, the minimum dear food allowance will be increased from 35 per cent to 40 per cent.

A HYBRID SCHEME

There is no one feature of the scheme which is common to the whole industry. It may be called partly a consolidation of wages scheme and partly a minimum wages scheme, but it is not a standardisation scheme. It is indeed a hybrid combination of several factors the cumulative effect of which is an all round reduction in the earnings of the workers in almost every occupation of the textile industry. The Labour Office report has shown that, as compared with July 1926, the earnings have been reduced by 16.94 per cent by December, 1933. The scheme of the Millowners' Association has further reduced the earnings in those mills which will be put on the minimum rates of wages and allowances, by 7.7 per cent in the case of time workers and by 20 per cent in the case of piece workers!

Thus between July 1926 and July 1934, the earnings of the time workers on the minimum wage basis and those of the piece workers on the basis of minimum allowance, assuming that their basic rates are not disturbed, will have been reduced by 24.64 per cent and 36.94 per cent respectively!

IMPLICATIONS OF SCHEMES

To understand clearly the full implications of the scheme, it is

not enough only to know its main features. It is equally essential to examine what is permissible under it even though it may not have been prescribed by it. In the first place, the consolidation of the basic rates of wages and allowance partially gives effect to the recommendation of the Fawcett Committee. It is confined only to the time workers whereas the Committee has recommended consolidation for the whole industry. In the absence of a time limit, one does not know when even this partial consolidation will fully come into operation. Those who are familiar with the employers' methods of wage cuts, may not be surprised if the delay is intended firstly to ascertain the number of workers and mills that will be affected by the minimum wage proposed, and then to effect the consolidation on as low a level as possible.

RISK OF REDUCTION

Secondly, though the scheme prescribes minimum consolidated wages for the time workers and minimum allowance for the piece workers, it keeps the mills which are paying above these minima in a nebulous condition. The scheme does not say that such mills shall maintain the present high rates of wages and allowances; nor does it say they shall come down to the minimum. But the scheme does not prevent these mills from coming down even to the level of the minimum. Perhaps the Millowners' Association proposes to continue the policy which it has followed since March, 1933, viz. to permit the mills which are at present paying more than the minimum rates of wages and allowances, to bring down their rates and allowances mill by mill as it suits their convenience so as to prevent joint resistance by the workers. When, for example, 23 out of 38 mills with unrationed occupations begin to pay their ring sides minimum time rates and when 16 of such mills pay a minimum allowance of 35 per cent, the temptation for the mills paying higher rates and allowances to reduce them becomes difficult to resist. The scheme should have provided that there shall be no levelling down. It should have also provided for levelling up the wages either to the highest level at which some mills can pay and are paying to-day (and, therefore, other mills also can pay, at least to the average level. The improved in other directions) or absence of such provisions creates scope for the maximum and the average levels tending to become the minimum and the risk of the higher wages being reduced.

LOOPHOLES

Thirdly, fixing the dear food allowance at 35 per cent as the minimum has neither consolidated the wages of the piece workers

nor provided a minimum wage for them. It is difficult to understand the object that is sought to be achieved by arbitrarily fixing only the allowance at a certain minimum unless it be to reduce at one stroke the earnings of the workers. The consolidation of the wages of the time workers on the minimum basis creates uniformity at least at the bottom, though the minimum that has been fixed is neither adequate nor fair and reasonable. Fixing the allowance at the minimum level does not achieve even this uniformity at the bottom because the basic rates which have caused serious heart burnings in the past owing to their disparity which has been sharply criticised by the Tariff Board and other authoritative bodies, are not at all touched. On the other hand, fixing the allowance at a minimum without any consideration to the total earnings has created anomalies of a serious character which will annoy not only the workers, but even some of the employers who may be adversely affected. This can be better illustrated by the following table:—

Average daily earnings in mills paying dear food allowance at—

30 per cent	1-14-5; 1-10-4
35 per cent	1-6-8; 1-4-1
40 per cent	1-15-0; 1-13-10
45 per cent	1-14-10
50 per cent	1-0-9; 1-4-1; 1-4-11
55 per cent	1-7-2; 1-7-4; 1-8-11
60 per cent	1-6-7; 1-8-11
65 per cent	1-9-1; 1-9-8; 1-10-10
67.5 per cent	1-4-10; 1-9-10
67.5 per cent	1-7-6

IMPORTANT POINTS

The following important points emerge from this table:

- (1) The percentage of allowance bears no relations to the earnings.
 - (2) The two mills paying 30 per cent allowance will be forced to increase their allowance to 35 per cent, even though the earnings in them are higher than in most of the mills paying an allowance of 45 per cent and more. In order to enable them to compete in the market, these two mills may be compelled to reduce, which is not disallowed under the scheme, their basic rates so as to bring the total earnings in line with those in other mills.
 - (3) The last two of the four mills paying 35 allowance may be similarly compelled to reduce their basic rates, even though they are not required to increase their allowance. But their earnings are considerably higher than most of the other mills paying more allowances.
 - (4) The mill paying 40 per cent allowance and other mills paying more allowance, may be tempted to reduce it on the ground that it is higher than that in other mills, even though the earnings are lower than those in others. They are also not prevented from reducing the basic rates.
- The different methods of reduction which have been indicated above are all permissible under the scheme. The net result of fixing the dear food allowance at a minimum without touching the basic rates and without prescribing any limit below which the total earnings of the piece workers shall not be allowed to go, will, therefore, be that the wage position of the Bombay textile industry will continue to be more chaotic and anarchical than before and that the reductions that may ultimately take place may be found to be much more than can be anticipated at present.

EFFECT ON EARNINGS

With these inherent defects in the scheme, it has become very difficult to ascertain its full effect on the earnings of the workers. A well-thought out scheme for the payment of wages generally starts on the basis of an average wage which a worker in every occupation is expected to get. The 1928 standardisation scheme of the Millowners' Association was framed on this basis and was thus able to secure, with some modifications, the approval of the Fawcett Committee. The present scheme has no such basis and, therefore, the average wage for every occupation in the industry cannot be ascertained until it is seen how the mill paying higher rates and allowances than the minima laid down, react themselves to the scheme. The Millowners' Association, however, has claimed that, as a result of the introduction of the scheme, the wages in a number of mills will go up. The claim is unfounded and must be resisted. It can be asserted without any fear of contradiction that under the new scheme there is hardly any occupation in the industry the earnings in which will be above, or at least equal to, those prevailing before March, 1933, when

(Continued on page 8).

Public Enemy



John Dillinger

DILLINGER SHOT DEAD

Chicago Police Get Their Man After Months Of Waiting

CHICAGO, July 23. The Department of Justice has announced that John Dillinger, Public Enemy Number 1 was shot dead outside a Northside Theatre.—Reuter.

HELD-UP BANK

On June 30 at South Bend, Indiana, five gunmen led by a man who was identified as John Dillinger held up the Merchants National Bank, killed a patrolman and wounded three other persons in a sensational gun fight with the police.

The amount of the gangsters' haul could not immediately be determined but it is known to run into several thousand dollars. Harry Henderson, a detective who arrived at the Bank as the robbers were leaving, positively identified Dillinger and a fresh man hunt has begun with hundreds of police scouring the countryside.

DOCTOR ATTACKED

A Chicago message dated July 1 said:—

The nationwide search for John Dillinger, public enemy No. 1, centered in Indiana to-day following an attack on Dr. Leslie Laird of North Webster, Ind., by two men, one of whom is believed to have been the outlaw leader, when the physician refused to treat bullet wounds for them.

Laird is reported to be near death from a blow on the head which was dealt by one of the men in the attack early this morning.

The men are believed to have been members of the gang which robbed a bank in South Bend, Ind., on June 30, and escaped with dol. 25,000 after a running gun battle with police in the streets. Dillinger was identified as the leader of the gang and he was reported to have been wounded in the fight.

HOW HE WAS SHOT DEAD

CHICAGO, July 23. Dillinger was killed as he came out after watching a film entitled "Manhattan Melodrama" portraying the deeds of gangsters underworld. Government agents have been informed that Dillinger was in the Theatre. They were waiting for two and half hours and as he emerged wearing a white shirt and grey trousers accompanied by two women they immediately opened fire. Dillinger fell mortally wounded, one bullet entering the head just below the eye and another entering the heart. One woman was slightly wounded but both jumped into the taxi and escaped.—Reuter.

CHICAGO, July 23. 15 crack shots chosen by the authorities took part in the final round-up of Dillinger who was shot dead while emerging from a cinema. The party included policemen of East Chicago, Indiana, one whose comrades Dillinger had killed while breaking a bank. It is believed Dillinger was betrayed by a jealous woman. The desperado's watchcase contained a picture of the sweetheart Evelyn Frechette who accompanied him in many exploits and who was subsequently arrested.—Reuter.

Bradman Puts Up

Record Score Of 304

ALL OUT WITH BIG BAG OF 584 RUNS

England's Cautions Batting: Make 188 For 4 Wkts.

England	1st Innings	200
England	2nd Innings	188 for 4 wkts.
Australia	1st Innings	584

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 23. Bradman and McCabe, Saturday's first innings in Fourth Test Match to-day, the third day of the match, in sunny weather before a smaller attendance than on Saturday, Bowes met with early success, dismissing McCabe for an addition of bare nine to his Saturday's total, and for an addition of 23 to the innings' total (517-5-27).

In contrast with London where there was terrific rainstorm last night, there has not been a spot of rain here in Leeds, since the stumps were drawn on Saturday. It is sunny and cool. Small clouds of dust rising from the pitch when it was swept indicated clearly that it was very dry.

The wicket is as good as ever. When the play commenced to-day the crowd was not so big as on Saturday containing fewer women, but more school-boys. The general opinion is that Australians will hit out and declare before lunch. Bowes and Hammond were in charge of the attack and the former bowled a maiden over to Bradman.

The score at the time of cabling was Bradman not out 271, McCabe not out 19. Total 495 for 4.

BRADMAN'S FOOTWORK

Last-minute rush increased the crowd to 25,000. The batsmen were wearing sweaters in view of the strong breeze that was blowing across the pitch. Hammond in his second over had the new ball which had not been claimed on Saturday after 400 of the innings. Bradman greeted the new ball by driving Hammond gloriously to the off boundary and hoisting 501 when the innings had lasted 429 minutes. Bradman's footwork and powerful strokes were beautiful to watch.

To the dismay of the spectators, Verity dropped Bradman who offered an easy catch in the slips off Bowes when Bradman was 280. Unlucky Bowes, however, continued to bowl with rare fire. After hitting McCabe's pads twice in succession, Bowes took his middle stump with a low break-back.

BRADMAN OUT

Bradman was now going for risky strokes which he had ruthlessly shelved on Saturday. One of these, a streaky four just outside the off stump, gave Bradman his 300 when he had been batting for 420 minutes. Verity relieved Hammond at 546. Bradman with a charming cut for two sent up 550 when the Australian innings had lasted 475 minutes. Then hitting with cross bat he lost his middle and leg stumps. Bradman's innings had not been so sound to-day. Bradman's chief strokes were 2 sixes and 43 fours. Bradman received a wonderful ovation at the close of his long innings which, lasting altogether 425 minutes, was full of lovely strokes, especially drives and cuts.

BOWES BOWLS WELL

Darling was bowled middle stump by a low fizzer, a ball similar to that which dismissed Bradman. Darling had attempted a defensive stroke. Bowes had been bowling beautifully. Fielding was excellent and nothing was given away. Chipperfield was caught at silly mid-off. At the dismissal of Darling, Bowes had taken three wickets for 20 runs in to-day's spell, and altogether six wickets for 124 runs. Grimmett cut Bowes and ran one. He then attempted a second run. O'Reilly did not move and Leyland's easy return to the bowler had Grimmett out. Grimmett did not attempt to get back. To-day's wicket falls were as follows:

McCabe 517 for 5, Bradman 550 for 6, Darling 551 for 7, Chipperfield 557 for 8, and Grimmett 574 for 9. Thus no partnership to-day exceeded 33 runs, although six wickets fell.

Wall was deceived by a topspinner. Australia were batting altogether for 525 minutes. Bowes bowled unchanged to-day for 100 minutes.

ENGLAND: 2ND INNINGS.

Wicket appeared to be faster than on Friday and Saturday. Wall opened to Walters from Bowes' end, McCabe being the other bowler. Batting was slow and cautious only 3 runs being scored in the first ten minutes. Grimmett relieved McCabe at 14. He took Keeton's wicket with his last ball before lunch. It was a googly which beat the Notts man all ends up.

At lunch time the score was: Australia all out 584 and England 28 for 1.

ANXIOUS FACES.

The weather was cloudy when the game was resumed before an attendance numbering 30,000. The significant point about Keeton's dismissal before lunch was the speed with which the ball turned. Consequently there were many anxious faces when Walters and Hammond resumed to the bowling of Grimmett and O'Reilly. Batting was however bright. Walters cover drove O'Reilly nicely to the boundary.

The batsmen were now more comfortable. Walters was exploiting a cover drive to excellent purpose. Hammond with a glorious off drive which beat McCabe at silly mid-off sent up 50 of the innings in as many minutes. Walters not out 37, Hammond not out 14. Total 60 for 1 wicket.

HAMMOND RUN OUT.

Walters hit two consecutive boundaries off O'Reilly, drives on either side of wicket. Hammond also faced Grimmett confidently hitting him to the leg boundary twice. Then after surviving a confident appeal for a b-b-w from O'Reilly the Gloucestershire man was tragically run out in Grimmett's next over. Hammond played a half defensive stroke to the mid-wicket. Wall fumbled and Walters, thinking there was an easy run in it, took a start. Hammond did likewise; but Wall recovered and gathering the ball quickly made a smart return to Grimmett who ran Hammond out by yards,—the result of a ghastly misunderstanding. (70-2-20).

WALTERS OUT.

Hendren who joined Walters at the fall of Hammond's wicket might easily have fallen victim either to Grimmett or O'Reilly before he had batted ten minutes, so shakily did he shape. A cut when too near Chipperfield at short slip to be called a good shot. Shortly afterwards a prodigious break from Grimmett just missed Hendren's off stump. Then O'Reilly's faster ball took Walters' off stump. The Worcestershire Captain had been batting for 80 minutes and had hit six times to the boundary. He made some excellent cover drives. (87-3-45).

LEG-TRAP FAILS.

Wyatt joined Hendren. The bowlers variations of pace, flight and spin kept the batsmen playing at every ball. O'Reilly had Darling and Bradman in the leg trap and McCabe at silly mid-off, but he failed to entrap either batsman. Eventually Wall relieved O'Reilly at 91. Wyatt, who had not scored for 20 minutes, then cut Wall's first ball to the boundary. Hendren with a couple off the same bowler sent up 100 in 110 minutes.

Both Hendren and Wyatt were scratchy for a long period, but gaining confidence Wyatt hooked Wall to the boundary. Chipperfield relieved Grimmett at 106 after the latter had had a spell of 85 minutes. Batting was extremely slow, and scoring was done mostly in singles. Against Chipperfield both scored somewhat freely, but O'Reilly coming in place of Wall at 120, caused another lull, which, however, was brightened by Bradman's brilliance

in a smart picking up and fast throwing in.

BRADMAN STRAINS THIGH MUSCLE

Bradman strained the thigh muscle in stretching to reach a hit by Hendren. He was limping badly and McCabe assisted him off the field. Bromley fielded as substitute. Scoring proceeded at funeral pace, 35 minutes' play after tea realising only 7 runs. (Latest score Hendren not out 29 Wyatt b Grimmett 44).

WYATT BOWLED

One-fifty was hoisted after 195 minutes' batting. After thrice attempting to sweep Grimmett to leg and failing to connect, Wyatt tried again in Grimmett's next over and was bowled. He should not have attempted the shot in view of his previous experiences. Nevertheless the England Captain had played an invaluable innings lasting 115 minutes. His chief hits were eight fours. Wyatt b. Grimmett 44. Hendren (batting) 29.

Woodfull kept interchanging Wall, O'Reilly and Grimmett so as not to tire them. Hendren and Leyland, however, continued passively. The score at the time of wiring was Hendren (not out) 40, Leyland (not out) 11: 175 for 4.

The batsmen did not take the slightest risk.

ENGLAND: (1st Innings) ... 200

AUSTRALIA (1st Innings)	
Brown b Bowes	13
Ponsford hit wicket b Verity	121
Oldfield c Ames b Bowes	0
Woodfull b Bowes	0
Bradman b Bowes	304
McCabe b Bowes	27
Darling b Bowes	12
Chipperfield c Wyatt b Verity	1
Grimmett (run out)	15
O'Reilly (not out)	11
Wall l.b.w. b Verity	1
Extras	17
Total	584

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	M.	O.	R.	W.
Bowes	50	13	142	6
Hammond	29	5	82	0
Mitchell	23	1	117	0
Verity	46.5	15	113	3
Hopwood	30	7	83	0
Leyland	5	0	20	0

ENGLAND 2ND INNINGS.

Walters b O'Reilly	45
Keeton b Grimmett	12
Hammond (run out)	20
Wyatt b Grimmett	44
Following is the closing score in test match:—	
Hendren (not out)	42
Leyland (not out)	22
Extras	3
Total	188 for 4 wkts.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	M.	O.	R.	W.
Wall	14	5	36	0
McCabe	5	4	5	0
Grimmett	39	14	54	2
O'Reilly	34	14	69	1
Chipperfield	9	2	29	0

COMMUNISTS ON THE BRAIN

Hoare's Statement On Bombay Mill Strikes

LONDON, July 23. In the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare, making a statement on Bombay strikes said:—

"While not denying that economic grievances exist among the workers, at any rate in Bombay, I think it is fully established that communist leadership is largely responsible for the happenings."—Reuter.

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Readers' Views

MEAT-EATING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—I have read the interesting article of your reader Mr. R. K. Medhekar, on meat-eating, published in your issue of the 16th July 1934.

A series of articles "Rama and Sita" is appearing in the "Statesman" as retold by Stella Mead. In the description of their stay in the cottage at Dandak forest it is described that in the mornings Lakshman used to go and bring flowers and venison.

Being doubtful myself, and thinking it was quite possible an incorrect statement may remain published, I wrote to the Editor to forward my question to the author wherein I had asked for reference in Ramayana or in Valmiki which led to describe them as meat-eaters, but so far I have received no reply. Meanwhile will any of your readers kindly enlighten me on the point whether Rama, Lakshman and Sita were meat eaters.—Yours etc.,

B. N. KAPOOR.

BHOPAL, July 18.

S. Indians And Co-operation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Of course there were three parties in Matunga for the election of the co-operative society namely (1) majority (2) minority and the independents. All the three parties worked very vigorously for the election which took place on the 15th July at Matunga for a seat in the Committee. But I contradict the statement of the writer who has signed "An

Independent Member" for the words used in his article, i.e. "Each party has issued leaflets criticising the action of the other party." In this I draw the attention of the writer that the leaflets were issued by the party who wanted to enter the Committee. The shareholders were kind enough to elect the proper people who knew something in co-operation.

For the future I draw the attention of the people in Matunga (rich or poor) to put their heads together and to put an end to the party spirit.—Yours, etc.,

July 19.

Matunga Dispute

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Yesterday we were glad to hear of the satisfactory settlement, though tentative in nature, of the disputes and differences between the "F" Ward Congress Committee and the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee, through the intervention of Mr. Nariman and Smt. Sarojini Naidu. But to-day, in striking contrast, there comes a surprise that the President and Secretary of the "F" Ward Congress Committee have resigned from that Committee, in view of a majority of that body failing to confirm the settlement arrived at.

It is rather a pity that, whilst Congressmen clamour for national unity on matters of vital principle, they cannot put their own house in order on a matter of little detail in an accommodative spirit.—Yours, etc.,

N. SUBRAMANIAN.

POLICE OFFICER TO PAY DAMAGES

COCANADA. (By Mail).
Judgment was delivered by the Subordinate Judge, Cocanada, on Friday, in the case in which Mr. T. Raju Pillai, Deputy Superintendent of Police and other subordinate officers were sued for damages, on account of the injuries received by Mr. Fynda Venkata Narayana, a zamindar in Cocanada, in the course of a lathi charge carried out by them during 1930, in a garden at Peddapuram, a village 9 miles from Cocanada, where fifty respectable persons of the East Godavari District assembled at a picnic.

TO PAY RS. 500.
The Deputy Superintendent was directed to pay a sum of Rs. 500 as damages to the plaintiff. The gathering was held on December 21, 1930, when prominent lawyers and barristers doctors and a number of ladies were present.

As a result of the lathi charge,

the plaintiff received severe injuries and filed the suit to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages.

The Subordinate Judge awarded the plaintiff Rs. 500 as damages and half the costs of the institution of the case and all the subsequent costs, against Mr. Raju Pillai.

"NOT UNLAWFUL"
The Judge held that the assembly was not an unlawful assembly but was an honest picnic party. He held that there was malice on the part of Mr. Raju Pillai, in the sense that there was want of reasonable and probable cause.

He accepted the evidence on behalf of the plaintiff, that the police surrounded the persons assembled there.

He found that Mr. Raju Pillai's action in ordering dispersal was not justified and that he had no right to encroach and order the dispersal.

IN SOVIET RUSSIA

(Continued from page 6.)
brodered Russian table cloth and fancy servietts add to the charm of the place. When I see this, I again think of the workingmen's Dining Rooms in Great Britain. Those dark dingy places, with cracked marble tables and wooden benches and nothing clean anywhere. Chaps treated deliberately as veritable pariahs who are not fit to sit in proper restaurants and use table cloths or napkins or properly cooked food. And then the country has the cheek to shout "Britain never shall be slaves!"

The Contrast

"Even ordinary city clerks and shop girls would refrain from entering one of these 'Dining Rooms of England' or hope to find a decent meal, never mind managers and directors and chief engineers of the same factory. Just the 'white' coolies let loose in these dining places; and those poor wretches are so habituated to this degradation of life, they never would fight against it. And these are the folks from whose work is produced, the wealth that keeps going the Ritz and the Savoy and every other Mayfair place. Not only that, others, can go there, but by prices and by direct regulations for a person's appearance etc these workers, the real and only makers of England dare not enter there. This is called civilization and justice. But what I see here in Tashkent is called Bolshevik terror, and barbarity for a few rich rogues have been turned out so that millions who really deserved a good life can have it, and are having it."

(To Be Continued.)

(Continued from Col. 7).

minimum wages have been taken, and for any wage reductions.

CONCLUSION.

The criticism so far offered brings out the following conclusions:—

- (1) The scheme of the Millowners' Association is a hybrid scheme without any rational basis.
- (2) The effect of the scheme on the total earnings cannot be ascertained until it is seen how the mills paying higher rates of wages, and allowances than the minimum reach.
- (3) It can, however, be stated that in the case of those workers who will be put on the minimum wage basis, the earnings of the time workers and piece workers as compared with the December, 1933, average earnings, will be reduced by 7.7 per cent and 20 per cent respectively in addition to the 16.94 per cent cut that has already taken place by the beginning of 1934.
- (4) There are loopholes in the scheme under which the rates of wages and allowances above the prescribed minimum can be reduced.
- (5) Fixing the minimum allowance at 35 per cent will not ensure of minimum wage for the piece workers.
- (6) The minimum wage and consolidation parts of the scheme are confined only to the time workers.
- (7) The minimum wages prescribed for the time workers are utterly inadequate and does not satisfy any tests by which they are generally determined.



Bombay Hindus having a holy bath in the sea at Chowpatty, on the Ashadhi Ekadashi which came off on Monday.



Friendly wrestling bouts on the sea shore at Chowpatty were a feature of the celebration of the Ashadhi Ekadashi holiday by Bombay Hindus on Monday.

Planned Attack On Workers'

(Continued from page 7).

the reduction began to be made.

ABSDUR CLAIM
Moreover, it is the number of workers affected, and not the mills, which should form the basis of wage comparisons, but this number is not available to-day. If the millowners' claim is made for the whole industry, it is absurd for the simple that the scheme is not based on any average wage figure for any occupation and, therefore, no comparison with the past wages is at present possible. If, however, the claim is confined only to those mills which have to go up to the minimum level, it cannot be accepted without serious qualifications. Take, for example, the piece workers. Only 7 out of 38 mills with unrationised occupations will be required to increase their allowance to the minimum of 35 per cent. But it has already been shown that raising the allowance to the minimum does not necessarily mean an increase in earnings. There are loopholes in the scheme to which attention has been drawn above, under which the earnings go down in spite of an increase in the allowance to the minimum. If the probable minimum earnings under the scheme are compared with the earnings in December, 1933, the number of mills going up to the minimum for different occupations is as follows:—

PIECE WORKERS.
No. of mills: Drawing Tenters 1, Slubbing Tenters 4, Inter Tenters 6, Roving Tenters 4, Weavers 12, Winders-Grey 9, Winders-Coulour 21, Reelers 11.

TIME WORKERS.
No. of mills: Ring Siders 23, Tarwallas 22, Doffer Boys 25.

SCANDALOUS.
The comparison of winders' and reelers' wages is vitiated by the fact that they generally do not get full time employment. The comparison of probable minimum earnings under the scheme with December, 1933, wages for other piece workers in relation to the number of mills going up to the minimum, shows that, in fixing the minimum allowance, the standard of a bad, and not an average, mill is adopted. It is true that the number of mills going up to the minimum is comparatively high. But this only shows that what scandalously low level the wages had been reduced by the end of December. It needs further to be emphasised here that what little rise in earnings the millowners claim, is confined only to only such mills as may

PRINCIPLES OF MINIMUM WAGE.

This leads one to the consideration of the adequacy or otherwise of the minimum wage prescribed for the time workers and the probable minimum wage that the piece workers are expected to get under the scheme. The Millowners' Association has introduced, for the first time, the principle of minimum wage for a section of the industry. No possible objection can be taken to this step provided the minimum fixed is a living wage. In fact the adoption of the minimum wage principle is considered necessary particularly in times of depression. There are many countries in the world which have prescribed a minimum wage for their industrial workers, and in a few countries, even for their agricultural workers. But it is through the intervention of the State that the principle is given effect to. It is also the State which devises suitable machinery to prescribe and regulate the minimum wage. It may further be pointed out that where such machinery takes the form of compulsory arbitration, the minimum wage once fixed is not allowed to be altered without the consent of the arbitrators. In the scheme of the Millowners' Association, all these important features of the minimum wage principle are conspicuous by their absence. Apart from the question whether the rates of wages prescribed as minimum wage, are adequate or not, the methods by which the principle has been sought to be introduced, are highly objectionable and must be altered by the intervention of the State if justice is to be done to the working classes.

TESTS TO DETERMINE IT.
Among the tests that are applied to determine the adequacy or otherwise of the minimum wage prescribed, there are three tests which are most important and generally applied. They are: (1) A Living Wage; or (2) A Fair Wage; or (3) A wage based on the principle of "the ability of the industry to pay". It is necessary to

examine briefly the scheme of the Millowners' Association by applying to it these three tests, and out whether it satisfies any or all of them.

A LIVING WAGE.
Different standards in different countries have defined a living wage in different ways. But the idea that is generally conveyed by these definitions and by the interpretations put upon them by competent authorities dealing with the fixation of minimum wage, is that a living wage is a wage which is adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life. How far remote the standard of life of the textile workers is from a reasonable standard of life has been shown in the past by Government committees and other authorities including the Whitley Commission. Their severe indictment of the miserable housing and sanitary conditions, poor dietary and physique, lack of family life, child mortality, sickness, etc., is an eloquent commentary on the low level to which the standard of life has been reduced. It is also an admitted fact that the average working class family is in debts to the extent of Rs. 130, the usual rates of interest being 75 per cent. Such was the position when a two-loom weaver and one side spinner, to take only two most important classes of workers, were getting an average daily wage of Rs. 1-13-4 and Rs. 1-0-3 respectively.

OWNERS' MINIMUM.
The position will get worse when the same two classes of workers begin to get a minimum daily wage of Rs. 1-6-0 and Rs. 0-13-0 respectively a heavy reduction of 25 per cent, and 20 per cent. According to the Labour Office Report, average monthly expenditure of a working class family in Bombay in 1932-33 was Rs. 45-15-6. It has already been pointed out that this budget is not complete and cannot be considered as wholly accurate. Taking 15 earners for each family, the minimum income of the piece worker's family and that of the time worker's family, under the millowners' scheme, come to Rs. 34-2-0 and Rs. 29-13-9 respectively. The monthly deficit will thus be enormous and to that extent the debts will be piled up. It is, therefore, clear that the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Millowners' Association fall far too short of the Living Wage.

A "FAIR" WAGE.
A "Fair" Wage is described as a wage generally paid in the dis-

Congress Volunteers

The General Officer Commanding of the Volunteer forces of the Reception Committee of the Congress was elected more than a week ago and the Volunteer Sub-Committee to help Mr. Yusuf Meherally in creating a Volunteer Corps in the real sense of the word was elected yesterday. The Volunteer Sub-Committee met a few minutes after it was appointed and discussed the question of the volunteers. It is really admirable that they met immediately after they were called to take up the responsibility. The Sub-Committee will take some time before they arrive at a decision as to the period of training of the officers. And after the officers are trained, which training, it appears, can be completed within a fortnight, the volunteers will be trained by these trained officers. It has been pointed out, times without number, in these columns that no time should be lost in enrolling the volunteers and training them. The G.O.C. and the Sub-Committee should immediately start training the officers and appointing several recruiting officers, who will select the volunteers. The Sub-Committee would do well, in the interest of the organisation, not to accept everyone as a volunteer. There are volunteers and volunteers. There would be many,

with all respect to them, who would like to be volunteers, because they would get an opportunity of seeing the Congress. The Volunteer corps should consist of trained men who are anxious to serve and not to get served.

A Needless Hardship

The system of payment of bills introduced by the B.E.S.T.C. Ltd. at some of the tramway stations in the city is far from satisfactory and a number of citizens think that it should be done away with. The system in vogue is that at Flora Fountain, Crawford Market and several other places, consumers are asked to pay their bills to the clerks who sit in the cabins. A number of men form a queue and stand under the shelter of the tramway stations which is meant for the passengers. The passengers who wait for the tram cars have, therefore, no room even to stand. Sometimes there is a possibility of having one's pocket picked or meeting with some accident. The women passengers are the greatest sufferers as they do not find any room to stand while waiting for the cars, and in case of rain they find themselves in a pitiable plight. The Tramway Company will do well to hire rooms at prominent places to receive their bills rather than encroach upon the space meant for the passengers.

trict to the workers of the same profession, of average skill working in factories and performing the customary work of the trade.

According to this description, the wages of the textile workers in Bombay and Ahmedabad where, it should be remembered, the cost of living is less than in Bombay, can be compared to ascertain whether the minimum wage rates prescribed under the millowners' scheme are fair. To take again the weaver and the spinner, it will be seen that the Ahmedabad weaver's and spinner's average daily wages are Rs. 1-14-11 and Rs. 1-0-10 as against the minimum of Rs. 1-6-0 and Rs. 0-13-0 of the Bombay weaver and spinner respectively—a difference of 28.8 per cent and 22.7 per cent in favour of Ahmedabad. Having regard to the fact that the Ahmedabad wage, higher it is than that of Bombay, is not considered an adequate living wage as it falls short of the average monthly expenditure of an average working class family which has been fixed by the Empire at Rs. 49-13-6. Bombay's position thus gets still worse under this test of "Fair" wages.

ABILITY TO PAY.
Considerable stress is often laid by the millowners on the third test, viz. the ability of the industry to pay and it is complained that the workers and their representatives do not give adequate consideration to it. The complaint is unfounded and cannot be substantiated by facts. In its memorandum submitted to the Whitley Commission, the Bombay Textile Labour Union stated that it "is ready to reconsider its demand for fixation of a minimum wage at the rate indicated below (Rs. 30). If the Union is satisfied that the millowners have explored all the available sources of effecting economies in the cost of production and that the only item then left is wages." On the other hand, it is not uncommon that under the guise of applying the test of the ability to pay, the employer, when anxious to meet the stress of competition, shows a temptation to seize upon wages as being the element of cost which can most easily and substantially be reduced. In applying this test of the ability of the industry to pay, almost all countries have found serious difficulties in defining the industry and ascertaining the correct measure of the ability to pay. Moreover, the ability to pay is bound to vary according to the degree of the efficiency of the firms which compose the industry. The ability to pay does not also mean the ability of the weakest mill in the industry. It is the ability of the average mill that is generally considered.

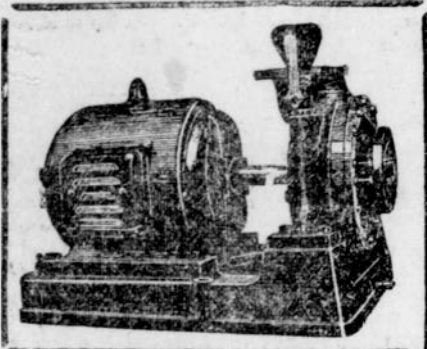
NO PRECISE CRITERION.
In examining the claims of the industry for protection, the Tariff Board has taken into account the mill of an average, and not the lowest, efficiency. The economists have, therefore, reached the conclusion that the principle of fixing wages which the trade can bear provides no precise criterion. On the other hand, it has been stated by E. M. Burns in her book on "Wages and the State" that there has been a tendency to apply the principle rather as a reason for making downward adjustments than as justifying an increase. That is to say, it has been accompanied by an underlying theory of minimum profits, below which none of the chosen employers should be allowed to go.

AHMEDABAD AND BOMBAY.
Although it may be difficult to measure the degree of the efficiency of the industry, it is not so difficult to compare the relative efficiency of the two centres, Ahmedabad and Bombay. It is an admitted fact that in 1926 Bombay wages were slightly higher than those in Ahmedabad, and that since then the earnings at the former centre have been reduced by 16.94 per cent till December, 1933, and after that, under the millowners' scheme, they will be further reduced by 20 per cent in the case of piece workers and 7.7 per cent in the case of time workers in the case of mills that will be put on the minimum basis, while those in Ahmedabad have been increased by 5 to 6 per cent. The Tariff Board has also stated that the proportion of labour costs to the total cost of production is higher by 4.40 per cent in Ahmedabad than in Bombay. The comparison, however, of some other items in the cost of production shows that Bombay is extravagant and, therefore, inefficient. According to the Tariff Board, the proportion of selling expenses in Bombay form 7 per cent of the cost of production as against 1.10 per cent in Ahmedabad. Packing expenses in Bombay and Ahmedabad are 2.50 per cent and 1.60 per cent respectively and the fuel and the power expenses are 10.80 per cent and 8.70 per cent for the two centres. No reason has been assigned for the disproportionately high expenditure on selling and packing and it is within the power of the millowners to reduce these expenses to the Ahmedabad level. It is also not impossible to secure a reduction in the fuel and power charges by joint action. Bombay's turnover of yarn and cloth was 22 crores. Of the total cost of production, 40 per cent is the cost of raw cotton and 60 per cent is the manufacturing cost.

WAYS TO SAVE.
Of the latter, if the expenses on selling, packing and fuel and power, to take only those items, are reduced,—and it is within the powers of the millowners to do so,—to the Ahmedabad level, it is calculated that about 80 lakhs will be saved on a turnover of 22 crores. If the Managing Agents shift their offices from the Fort to the mills, it will not only ensure better supervision, but will not fail to result in some savings. The heavy interest charges are also an item for considerable reduction. Similarly if cotton is bought by organising better methods of purchase, such as those followed in Ahmedabad, a substantial saving can be effected. It is, therefore, calculated by competent authorities that these improvements, apart from ensuring better efficiency, will yield a saving to the Bombay industry to the extent of between one crore and one crore and a quarter. This saving will be, it is calculated, as much as, if not more than, that what the wage reductions are expected to make. The test of the ability of the industry to pay, even though applied broadly, does not, therefore, prove the necessity for the low level to which the

(Continued in Col. 2).

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TEMPLE ENTRY QUESTION TO BE LEFT ALONE FOR HINDUS

Servants Of India Society's Views On Govt.
Support To Reformers

The views of the Servants of India Society on the Hindu Temple Entry Disabilities Removal Bill, pending consideration by the Legislative Assembly are contained in a letter recently sent by it to Government. The letter says:

The propriety of enacting a law to deal with a custom, which has its foundations in religious beliefs can best be considered in relation to the history of the last hundred years. Even a cursory review of the facts relating to social reform in modern India is enough to show that enlightened Hindu opinion has never supported the view that practices, which are supposed to have a religious sanction are beyond the purview of the secular authorities. On the contrary, since the time of Raja Ram Mohun Roy, Hindu reformers have consistently maintained that it is the duty of the State to uproot abuses, flourishing in the name of religion and demanded their intervention to put an end to cruel or unjust customs and to pass laws, which would promote individual freedom of action and the welfare of society. And Government have admitted the soundness of the position taken up by reformers, by taking steps from time to time to protect the rights of the weaker section of Hindu society or to remove restrictions, which were out of accord with the awakened social consciousness of the educated community. The abolition of the custom of Sutee, the legalisation of the remarriage of widows, and the raising of the age of consent were all measures undertaken by Government to deal with problems, which were regarded as religious and at a time when Hindu society was far more hidebound and much less prepared for social advance than it is to-day.

ON A SPECIAL FOOTING.
It may be said of the action taken to abolish Sutee and to raise the age of consent that it stood on a special footing and that its object was not social or religious reform but the protection of the rights of Hindu women and girls as human beings. This cannot, however, be said of the Widow Remarriage Act, 1856, which not only permitted Hindu widows to remarry but preserved as far as possible their rights as members of Hindu families. There are other laws also which cannot be defended on the same ground. This is forcibly illustrated by the Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850, which allows seceders from Hinduism to inherit property as before. The Special Marriage (Amendment) Act, 1923, which allows intermarriages to take place among the various sections of the Hindu community, is another instance in point.

Legislation interfering with religious or quasi-religious customs having been brought forward or supported by Government in the past, no exception can be taken by them on principle to a measure, which seeks to improve the position of the depressed classes, who form part of Hindu society in respect of entry into Hindu temples. There are on the contrary two main reasons why the principle embodied in it should receive their support. In the first place no alteration or modification of the existing custom prohibiting the admission of the depressed classes to temples is possible at least in the Madras Presidency except by legislation. Section 40 of the Madras Religious Endowment Act compels the trustees of a temple to enforce the present custom even though they and an overwhelming majority of the Hindus may be in favour of a policy of religious equality. The law forbids any change through the voluntary action of Hindu society and perpetuates the rule of blind conservatism. This is a highly unsatisfactory situation which calls for an immediate remedy. In the second place the Hindu Temple Entry Bill if passed will be not compulsory but permissive in its operation. Hindu society will not be forced to bow to the orders of any external authority. It will only gain the power to act in accordance with its own voluntary decisions. The Hindus and Hindus alone will decide whether their temples should be thrown open in future to the classes to which they are closed at present.

IS IT EXPEDIENT?
It only remains to consider whether it is expedient to pass a measure like the Temple Entry Bill at the present time. Government may doubt whether Hindu opinion is ripe for the change suggested in it. As the Bill enjoins nothing but only enables Hindus to readjust themselves to changing circumstances, no harm will be done if it is found that it is too progressive for them. The fact that it will be acted upon only to the extent to which it has the support of the Hindu public is a safeguard against precipitate action by a few impetuous reformers, which ought to commend it in principle to the Government of India. Apart from this, it can scarcely be doubted that there is widespread desire, at present, to accord to the depressed classes their full rights as integral parts of the Hindu community. It will probably be correct to say that owing to the campaign carried on against untouchability in all its forms during the last two years under the auspices of Mahatma Gandhi, there is a much greater volume of opinion in favour of the principle of the Temple Entry Bill than there was in favour of the Sarda Marriage Bill, which was placed on the statute book with the help of Government. There is a clear perception among the educated classes of the country of the issue underlying the Bill and it may be doubted whether any measure relating to social-religious reform will receive a greater amount of public support in the near future.

MYSORE HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH

Branch For Bangalore City
Formed

The proceedings of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary reported that action had been taken on the schemes for Harijan work in various places in the State.

In Channarayana an application had been made to the Municipality through the Deputy Commissioner for a free site to build the Harijan Hostel at Nelamangala; the local workers are finding a suitable site in Doddaballapur; the Harijan cooperative Society has been formed and after necessary enquiry into the details it was resolved to give to the Society the sum of Rs. 250 due to the place.

At Closepet a sum of Rs. 50 was sanctioned to be given to the Municipality requesting them to construct a well for the Harijans supplementing the same with their grants.

In Bangalore Cantonment Sgt. B. G. Rajagopal Mudaliar was requested to help in securing a site for the construction of the Harijan Hostel, and also an additional sum of Rs. 10 was sanctioned for conducting Harijan schools. In Davanagere the quota of Rs. 140 was sanctioned for the construction of the Harijan Hostel.

As regards Kolar the President was authorised to communicate with Sowcar Chinnappa Nanjappa Chetty to secure the gift of the house belonging to the Sowcar near the Harijan Quarters for the purpose of Hostel.

Regarding Tumkur the Secretaries of Sangha of the Provincial Board were authorised to from local committee and get a scheme for their quota. The Bangalore City scheme which included the construction of a Model Housing colony, conducting of schools and grants of scholarships was approved. Regarding the scheme for other places the President, Mr. Ramachandra and Mr. M. A. Gopalaswamy Iyengar were authorised to go into the details and forward them to the Central Board for approval.

The applications from Thagadur Harijan Sevaka Sangha and Kengeri Gurukula Ashram for the help for the construction of wells from the All India T. K. Fund were recommended to the Central Board.

Then the audited statement of accounts of the Provincial Board up to the end of May as submitted to the All-India Board were read and passed.

SANGHA TO BE REGISTERED
Regarding the proportional grant for propaganda expenditure the Secretary was authorised to write to the Central Board. It was also resolved to make due representations to the All-India Board for permission to register the Mysore State Sangha under the Mysore Societies Registration Act.

The meeting appointed Sgt. V. Venkatappa as President and advocate Hanumanthiah as Secretary of the Bangalore District Harijan Sevaka Sangha. Then Sgt. Ramachandra was deputed to attend the Central Board meeting to be held in Benares on the 23rd and 24th instant.

It was finally resolved to fittingly celebrate the All-India Harijan Day on the 29th July in accordance to the circular issued by Seth G. D. Birla.

EXPENDITURE OF GANDHI PURSE FUND

The meeting of the newly constituted Harijan Sevaka Sangha for Bangalore City was held on Saturday evening with Sgt. P. Subbarama Chetty in the chair. The meeting proceeded with the consideration of the schemes for the utilisation of Rs. 12,000

JOY RIDE IN OTHER'S CAR

Unauthorised Driver Causes
Injury To Two Pedestrians

Charged with causing grievous hurt to a Muslim by driving in a rash and negligent manner, Tatyia Atmaram, was placed before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, on Monday and the police applied for the remand of the accused to custody.

In their application the police stated that on Sunday, at 1 p.m., Balam Dondiba, a motor driver parked his car near the "S" bridge on the Victoria Gardens Road and went up to his room for meals.

While the driver was in his room, the accused got into the car and drove the car towards the archway of the bridge and in doing so knocked down two persons. One of them, Abdul Karim, it is alleged was dragged by the car to a distance of about 28 feet before it came to a standstill. Abdul Karim was treated at the J. J. Hospital and has been detained there.

The Magistrate ordered the suspect to be released on a bail of Rs. 75.

BEST CLIMATE IS AROUND NORTH SEA

'Ideal Condition For Man
Is Summer Weather
Of 64 Degrees'

The world's best climate for human health and activity is found around the North Sea, Dr. Ellsworth Huntington, research associate in geography at Yale University, declared in an address on "Civilisation and Geography" before the Rochester section of the American Chemical Society.

"Northeastern United States, especially on the coast and the Pacific Coast, around Puget Sound and in a very narrow coastal strip southward, are also admirable, as is New Zealand," Dr. Huntington said.

"The best condition for man is summer weather with an average day and night temperature of about 64 degrees, which means up to 70 degrees or more a day. This is the best temperature for physical health. Although we are unconscious of it, the birth rate shows that reproduction takes place more rapidly at this temperature than at any other."

"But among people who live as we do," the professor continued, "the mental activity is greatest when the outdoor temperature averages much lower. Even though we work indoors the outdoor temperature affects us so that we work best in weather average about 38 degrees, that is, when there are mild frosts at night. Recent measurements of the work of Japanese factory operatives in cotton mills show that the Japanese respond to the weather exactly as do American workers under similar conditions."

from the Gandhi Purse Fund collected in City and the following items were resolved upon:—

(1) Rs. 8,000 for the construction of a Model Harijan Colony with 30 or 40 houses and with Social Service Settlement and a Harijan Hostel in the centre. A Housing Committee was formed consisting of the following gentlemen to acquire the necessary land from the Municipality and proceed with the work of construction:—Sgt. P. Subbarama Chetty, B. Kempanna, K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, W. H. Hanumanthappa, S. K. Venkataranga Iyengar, S. L. Manuaji, Ramal Tivari and others. On the proposal of Sgt. S. K. Venkataranga Iyengar, Sgt. P. Subbarama Chetty was elected as the President and Sgt. V. Venkatesiah as Secretary.

(2) Rs. 2,000 were set apart to spread over 3 years for the starting and conducting Harijan Schools in the State, wherever the local people would provide the house for the school, and bear the teacher's boarding charges.

(3) Rs. 1,000 were allotted to spread over 3 years for the granting of scholarships for the poor and deserving students. An Education Sub-committee was formed with Rao Bahadur Kuppaswamy Iyer as President to conduct the schools and grant scholarships.

(4) The balance of Rs. 1,000 were set apart for the places unserved by Gandhi for the uplift of Harijans.

In order to meet half the expenses of Propaganda the other half being contributed by the All-India Sangha it was resolved that every member of the committee to pay a monthly donation of not less than a Rupee.

Sgt. P. Subbarama Chetty was elected as president of the City Harijan Sevaka Sangha. Sgt. V. Venkatesiah as Secretary and Sgt. S. L. Manuaji Rao as Treasurer.

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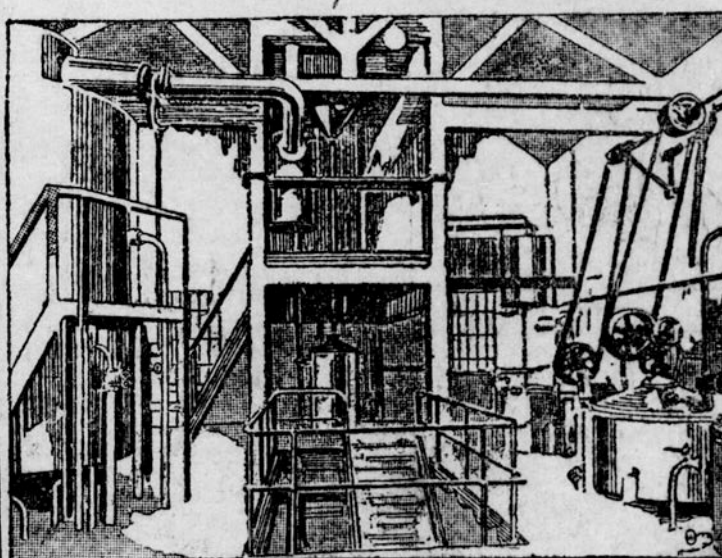
Profit by the Warning. Take steps to ensure that your gums are properly cared for, that your mouth is sterilized and your teeth protected against savages of decay.

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INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN U. S. A.

(Continued from page 6)

terior to the illiterate and poorest inhabitants of Southern Europe or to the Chinese, Japanese or other Asiatics.

(6) In 1930, there were more than eleven million negroes in the U.S.A. These have remained unassimilated up till now and perhaps for a long time to come they will be unassimilable. The Hindu is far superior to the Negro in culture, colour, intelligence, education and industrial skill.

(7) In the course of ten years preceding the war, America accepted 2 million immigrants of over fourteen years of age who were unable to read or write. Yet we do not ask the authorities to allow illiterate and poor Indians to settle down in America. But we do demand that the literate Indians of good physique and average intelligence, of industry and thrift should not be debarred from immigration.

(8) Finally, America boasts of having an open door to the oppressed of all lands. The right of political asylum has brought in men of noble character, men of convictions, independence and unflinching will. It is a pity that such men who will be an ornament to citizenship, are prohibited, if they come from India. It is possible that a few literate Sikhs and Pathan immigrants will under pressure return to their native land and cause some trouble, "Chronicle" Office?

Need For Change In Law

One can understand the objection of non-Asian races as those of the Mongols, i.e., Chinese and Japanese, from intermarrying the white girls or even from immigrating in America. This objection, too, does not hold good in the case of the Aryan Hindus. The many-nationed nation of America has got a Babel of tongues and traditions. Hence the process of Americanization is proceeding slowly. The educated Hindu has, however, easily adopted Western methods, English language and democratic ideals and high living. Hence his assimilation does not require much time.

For these reasons a change in the Immigration law is necessary. India has been assigned a quota of 100 per annum. But persons of European descent born in India can now be admitted as citizens under this provision. The present law should be liberalised to admit Indians to citizenship and temporary residence, if they fulfil the conditions of literacy, colour, physique and social status.

Season Ticket Lost

A Quarterly Season Ticket from Santa Cruz to Churchgate on Sunday, expiring on October 13, 1934 and drawn in the name of Mr. D. Nadkarni has been lost. Possible that a few literate Sikhs and Pathan immigrants will under pressure return to their native land and cause some trouble, "Chronicle" Office?

Latest Commercial News

Irregular Fluctuations In New York Cotton

LIQUIDATION ON BEARISH WEATHER REPORT

Gold Steady, Silver Easy But Wheat Firm

TIN, RUBBER AND LINSEED UNCHANGED

BOMBAY, July 23. On Monday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates ruled quiet with small fluctuations.

DOWNWARD TENDENCY IN NEW YORK COTTON. The New York Cotton Market developed a downward tendency on account of profit-taking and liquidation stimulated by bearish weather reports. There was no outside stimulation.

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER EASY.

London gold was very steady but silver was easy.

CHICAGO WHEAT FIRM.

Liverpool wheat opened firm but later eased off in sympathy with cotton markets. Chicago wheat presented a firm tone on bullish weather reports.

STEADY TONE IN JUTE.

Tin, rubber and linseed prices were unchanged. Jute ruled steady. GILDED SECURITIES QUIET.

Trading was inactive in the London Stock Exchange. Gilt-edged securities ruled quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, July 23.	
Previous closing	13.01
Today's opening	12.90
Difference	-11
Today's closing	12.79
Difference	-10

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 216-1
April-May	Rs. 226

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, July 23.	
Previous closing	6.79
Today's opening	6.83
Difference	+4
Today's closing	6.79
Difference	unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

The cotton market showed a variable tendency with fluctuations nearly 20 points within three hours' trading. In the absence of outside stimulation and somewhat bearish weather reports, trading in October option commenced at 12.90 with a decline of 11 points over the previous closing but the market advanced on steady Liverpool advice and foreign demand October reaching 13.02.

At these levels sellers were prominent and on profit-taking and liquidation influenced by weather reports October receded to 12.83. Although there was a rally on general buying, the tendency remained easy.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.90 with a decline of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges—

October (12.90-12.95)	12.91-12.90
December (13.12-13.10)	13.01-13.02
January (13.15-13.11)	13.06-13.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.

American July (6.88-6.87)	
American October (6.79-6.78)	
Egyptian July (8.38-8.33)	
Egyptian October (8.51-8.46)	

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 23.

10-10 p.m.	
The New York cotton futures opened 14 points down. Broach A.M. moved between Rs. 225 and Rs. 223. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 223 with New York futures 21 points down.	

INDUCE SHRIMATI AMRIT KOUR TO ABANDON FAST

Mr. Mohichandra Barah, the Secretary of the Nowgong Relief Committee, Nowgong wires: All Nowgong is shocked at Sreemati Amrit Kaur Singh's resolve to fast. The distress of the flood-affected people is acute. Several organisations are trying to meet the situation. The Nowgong Relief Committee is a powerful non-official organisation of five years standing. On behalf of it to induce Sreemati Amrit Kaur to abandon the fast. Contributions may kindly be sent to Mohi Chandra Barah B. L. Secretary, Nowgong Relief Committee.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 23. Liverpool wheat opened firm with September at 46 and December at 47. Business was restricted owing to the lack of speculative interest.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.00 1/2 and moved in sympathy with other markets. Trading was quiet in the absence of buyers in the early part of the session but later there was some activity on bullish weather reports.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 23. Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.00 1/2 and moved in sympathy with other markets. Trading was quiet in the absence of buyers in the early part of the session but later there was some activity on bullish weather reports.

Chicago oats opened steady with September at 46 and December at 47. Business was restricted owing to the lack of speculative interest.

Argentine linseed opened steady with September at 1.00 1/2 and moved in sympathy with other markets. Trading was quiet in the absence of buyers in the early part of the session but later there was some activity on bullish weather reports.

London, July 23. The following were the rates at 3.30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (2200 3/8 buyers 2200 1/2 sellers)	
Lead (2200 3/8 buyers 2200 1/2 sellers)	
Unquated.	
Electrolytic Copper (220 1/2 to 220 3/8)	
220 1/2 to 220 3/8	
Glasgow Iron (70) 70	

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2	
Indian Pekoe higher (2-0 1/2) 2-0 1/2	
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4	
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4	

JUTE

Crop July-Aug. (214 1/8) 214 1/8	
Dundee August (216 3/4) 216 3/4	
Lighting August (215 1/2) 215 1/2	

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/16) 7 3/16 paid and value	
Oct-Dec (7 3/8) 7 3/8 paid and value	

LINEED

Linseed Bombay July-Aug (212 1/4) 212 1/4	
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug (212) 212	
Linseed La Plata July-Aug (210 3/8) 210 3/8	
Rapeseed Tota July-Aug (210 3/8) 210 3/8	

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Fair Enquiry In Rubber Shares

LONDON SILVER

London, July 23.	
Spot	29 5/16d.
Forward	29 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 23.	
Gold (26-17-10 1/2) 26-17-10 1/2	

DISCOUNTS

London, July 21.	
3 months (13 1/16 to 7 3/8) p.c. 13 1/16 to 7 3/8 p.c.	
6 months (11 1/16 to 1 1/16) p.c. 11 1/16 to 1 1/16 p.c.	

CROSS RATES

London, July 23.	
London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32	
Paris on Bombay (5-7 5/8) 5-7 5/8	
New York on Bombay (37-95) 38-00	
Berlin on Bombay (95 1/4) 95 1/4	
London on Milan (58-84) 58-84	
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/8) 1-4	
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4	

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 23.

There was some speculative buying in the local silver market but later prices reacted on unfavourable London cables prices opened at Rs. 56 1/2, 56 1/2 and 56 1/2 and improved to Rs. 56 1/2, 56 1/2 and 56 1/2 but later declined on general selling following unfavourable London advices.

In the absence of fluctuation in sterling rate, gold prices remained steady at the opening rates at Rs. 34 1/4, 34 1/4 and 34 1/4.

ABSENCE OF FRESH BUYING ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

KAFFIRS DISPLAY FURTHER GOOD FEATURES

Wheat Firm But Cocoa Weak

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

Opening of the new account lasting for three weeks includes August holidays. The Stock Exchange failed to attract fresh buying interest and with the exception of Kaffirs which displayed further good features, markets were rather undecided.

In commodities wheat was firm in sympathy with America, smallness of shipments and unfavourable weather in producing countries. Cocoa was weak due to liquidation and in sympathy with New York but business done was large.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 23. The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed today at 293.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 23. 3.30 p.m. The Stock Exchange Market was generally inactive. Gilt-edged securities were quiet but steady. Mining shares were a prominent feature. Industrials generally were featureless.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (280 1/2) 280 1/2
1 1/2 per cent Government Loan (204 7/8) 204 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (210 3/4) 210 3/4
6 1/2 per cent Funding Loan (215 1/8) 215 1/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (204 1/8) 204 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (213 3/8) 213 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (8 5/8) 8 5/8
International Holding (1 1/2) 1 1/2
Hydro Electric (50 1/2) 50 1/2
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (27-9) 27-9
Principles Johnson (28-0) 28-0
Imperial Chemical Indl (35-7) 35-7
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2
Woolworth New Ord (100-6) 100-6
Swedish Match (7-3) 7-3
Dunlop Rubber (45-9) 45-6
University Ordinary (21-7 1/2) 21-6
Ford Motors (31-0) 31-3
Cables and Wireless (26 3/4) 26 3/4
British American Tobacco (17-4) 17-6
Cinema 'A' (27 5/8) 27 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (25-9) 25-9
P. and O. S. S. Co. (16-3) 16-3
Dieters (28-0) 28-0
Bedford Dye (12-0) 12-0
British Celanese (11-9) 11-9
J. and P. Coates Ordinary (65-9) 65-9
Courtauld Ordinary (47-3) 46-9
Div. Fine Cotton Spinners (9-0) 9-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-0 1/2) 10-0 1/2
Inter Nickels (25 3/8) 25
Bengal Iron and Steel (210 1/2) 210 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (210 1/2) 210 1/2

MONSOON CAUSES ANXIETY IN PENINSULA

Earthquake Shock Record- ed in Bombay

POONA, July 23. The monsoon has been weak except in West Central Province, S. S. Central, India, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Assam where it has been active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Bihar and Konkan, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central India, Central Provinces, Punjab Hills and South Hyderabad, while a few falls have occurred in United Provinces, North West Frontier Province, East Rajputana, Malabar and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Bamoo, two inches; Gwa and Kyakpyu, one and half; Tavay, Rangoon and Akyab, one; Japaiguri six; Cherrapunji four; Hazarbagh three; Gaya and Patna, one; Dibrugarh and Sibsaga, one and half; Hoangabad and Nowgong three; Guna two; Gokapur and Bop 1.2; Dalhousie, one; Mahabli was three; Mangalore two; Kavar, Mercara and Kaula 0.3.

FORECAST:

The monsoon will be active in Northeast India, central parts of country, North Hyderabad and No to Madras Coast.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT:

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,065 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismograph at 1 hour 31 minutes I. S. T. on Monday July 23.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 23rd July 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.45 inches.

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 23. 3.30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (280 1/4) 280 1/4	
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (293) 293	
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (212 1/2) 212 1/2	
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (215) 215	
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1918-58 (210 1/4) 210 1/4	
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (209 1/2) 209 1/2	
5 per cent Indian 1913-17 (212 1/4) 212 1/4	

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (2108 1/8) 2108 1/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27-6) 27-6 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon (22-9) 22-9 1/2
Dunlop Tea (60-0) 60-0

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-9) 24-9
Gula Kelampayan (24 1/2) 24 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-5) 31-5

MINING SHARES.

Nandynagar (59-4 1/2) 59-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (12-10 1/2) 12-10 1/2
Rio Tinto (17 5/8) 17 1/2
East Rand Proprietary (46-0) 46-0
Rand Mines (136-3) 136-6

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (31-6) 31-6
Anglo Persian (46-3) 46-3
Burma Oil (76-7 1/2) 76-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-1 1/2) 7-1 1/2
Shell Transport (45-1 1/2) 45-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (229 5/8) 229 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 23. The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (20 1/8) 20 1/8	
Anacosta Copper Mining (12 3/4) 12 3/4	
U. S. Steel Common (37 3/4) 37 3/4	
U. S. Steel Preference (84 1/2) 84 1/2	

RAINFALL

Bombay, July 23. Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 23-7-34 at Colaba Point 0.13"; Fort 0.16"; J. J. Hospital 0.68"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.12".

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 36.21; Fort 49.02; J. J. Hospital 41.65; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 41.94.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 35.98; Fort 43.62; J. J. Hospital 41.73.

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 15.97; Fort 24.47; J. J. Hospital 29.53; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 26.67.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 23RD JULY, 1934

At 8.7 a.m. local time 8.6 a.m. Indian Standard Time and temperature 82.6 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.70 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Can Ex-C. D. Prisoners For Over 1 Year For Elections?

(Continued from page 1.)

Chittagong outrage. He asked the House not to allow its feelings to cool too much and not require the continuous stimulus of actual outrages to maintain serious interest in the problem. The bill could not be postponed till the next session as they would not be fair in keeping the Bengal Government in doubt whether 500 of the most dangerous detainees who were in the Deoli Camp would be kept there or returned to the Province. The House had accepted the principle of the Bill in 1932 when the menace of terrorism was not so fully appreciated as to-day. The Bill proposed to make the existing law permanent.

SURRENDER OF POWERS?

A fundamental mistake in the policy of the Government in the past had been to surrender powers after a conspiracy had been brought under control and terrorism raised its head again. That hope of the terrorists that these measures were temporary should be shattered. The Bengal Council had rejected a motion for throwing out the Bill by 63 to 12 votes and the proposal for a temporary extension of the law was lost without a division. This measure was an essential foundation of the fight against terrorism but that alone would not bring the movement to an end. The Bengal Government was busy organising active and vigorous public opinion in Bengal.

"SENSELESS OUTRAGE"

"The Bengal Government are working actively to encourage that public opinion which perhaps was first called forth unmistakably by the senseless outrage on Sir John Anderson, a man who, it was felt, had worked ceaselessly and wholeheartedly for the good of the people of the Province, who had analysed and understood the root causes of their discontent, and who was devoting his remarkable energies to devising a remedy."

Sir Harry Haig hoped that the Assembly would give the help that the Bengal Government needed.

"CIRCULATE IT"

Mr. S. C. Mitra moved that the bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion by August 31. He said that he was moving for circulation as the members had not got the original act in their possession and hence they were not able to deal satisfactorily with the bill. The bill as he understood it, dealt with terrorist suspects. He was in agreement with the Government that terrorist movement should be effectively tackled but objected to passing such a bill as a permanent measure. Such repressive laws had failed to stop terrorism. The time had therefore arrived to try other measures.

GOVT'S CONFESSION.

Sir Harry Haig informed him that Bengal Government were actively interested in other measures as well. Continuing Mr. Mitra said that the bill under discussion would be passed only as a temporary measure. It amounted to a confession on the part of the Government of India that in spite of all their powers to check suspects in jails from communicating with their associates outside. The speaker had been informed by a high official that even detainees inside the Deoli jail were communicating with outside people.

FINALLY MR. MITRA GAVE, WHAT HE SAID, TWO TYPICAL CASES OF TREATMENT IN JAIL.

A young detainee was not allowed to see his dying mother who had no other relative than the son. Another detainee, D. Bose who was the nephew of the speaker was arrested after he had undergone nine months of imprisonment in connection with civil disobedience and then was confined in one cell for three and half years. Owing to no change in his environment and being cut off from his relatives and friends, he grew insane and only then he was released.

NOT ADEQUATE METHODS.

Complaints regarding cases of a similar nature had come often to the notice of the speaker and he was convinced that the methods which the Government were adopting did not meet with the situation and worked against India and England.

FUNDIT'S PRESCRIPTION.

Pandit Sen gave as his remedy for terrorism the following prescription:—A change in educational policy by making religious instruction compulsory, encouragement of child marriage and giving young people employment.

"LAWLESS LAW"

Messrs. Sitarama Raju and Lalchand Navarai opposed the Home Member's motion from the legal point of view.

Mr. Raju had no hesitation in joining the Government in putting down terrorism but described the act as a "lawless law" which was no remedy against lawlessness. For the act deprived an accused person of his fundamental rights. He reminded the House of the views of Sir Abadi Krishnaswami Iyer, Advocate-General, on the subject.

THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai said that Government had no right to deprive any subject of his fundamental right of Habeas Corpus. He asked the new Law Member to read the debate held in 1932 on the original bill and wanted to know what view he took on it. The previous Law Member had held that the common law of any person was not interfered with. Did the present Law Member agree with that view? Had he perused that debate.

MR. LALECHAND NAVARAI:—I HOPE YOU WILL NOT BRING THE MOVEMENT TO AN END.

Mr. Ghuznavi said that terrorism did exist and detention outside Bengal was absolutely necessary. If there were defects in the detention camps, those, of course, could be removed.

SLUR ON CIVILISED GOVT.

Mr. Shaif Daudi opined that terrorism had become a chronic disease and could only be checked by creating public opinion against it. Measures such as the bill under discussion were sufficient public opinion against Government. Things happening in Bengal through the agency of the police were a slur on civilised Government (non-official cheers).

Capt. Lalchand said if at a time when terrorism was still at its highest, they did not arm executive with the necessary powers, the country would have to be governed by martial law only.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

DISQUALIFICATION CLAUSE

Sir Harry Haig Heckled

Sir Harry Haig replying to Mr. Matin Chaudhury said "provision is made in electoral rules that on application made by a person disqualified under rule 5 sub-rule (2) and with previous approval of Governor-General in Council Local Government may remove disqualification. There is no intention of departing from the procedure laid down in rules. Any person who wishes his disqualification removed will have to apply to the Local Government. The Government of India are at present in correspondence with the Local Governments in regard to the treatment of such applications."

Mr. Neogy asked a supplementary question "Do I take it that the Government have decided not to issue any general order relating to disqualification in case of civil disobedience prisoners?"

Mr. Sir Harry Haig:—They have decided not to make any amendment in the existing rules but as I have said they are at the present moment in correspondence with the Local Governments in regard to applications that may be made."

Mr. Lahiri Chaudhury:—"Have any applications been sent to the Government of India so far?"

Sir Harry Haig:—"No, Sir, not any so far."

Mr. Neogy:—"Is it a fact that so far as the Bengal Government is concerned the Executive Councils favour the removal of the disqualification but the Ministers are opposed to it?" (Laughter.)

Sir Harry Haig was about to answer the question when the President said "The Hon'ble member need not answer the question."—A. P.

WORKERS DECIDE TO RETURN TO JOB

NAGPUR, July 23. The operatives of the Empress Mills who have been on strike for eighty-three days have voted for end of the strike by an overwhelming majority from to-morrow. This decision was reached after three hours' discussion of the strike situation at a meeting this evening. It was decided to resume work to-morrow in view of the circumstances in which they were placed. As regards the question of wage cut it was resolved to press their demand by constitutional agitation after resumption of work.—A. P.

Replacing On Bullish Weather Outlook

WALL-STREET OPERATORS AND TRADE BUYING

Excessive Heat In Western Belt LEAF WORM DOING MATERIAL DAMAGE TO SAKEL CROP

Bombay, July 23. On Saturday the New York cotton futures market displayed good undertone on continued bullish weather outlook. Excessive heat continues over the Western Belt and there are complaints of damage to the crop. It is reported that leaf worms have done material damage to the Sakel Egyptian cotton crop.

OUTSIDE FACTORS. Recent long liquidation has improved the technical situation and sold-out Bulls were replacing on continued poor outlook of the Texas crop. Wall-street operators were principal buyers and there was moderate trade support. The demand was satisfied by further long liquidation and Southern selling. The recent liquidation was mainly due to outside influences particularly unfavourable political situation in Germany.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton opened firm on higher Liverpool advices and advanced further on unfavourable Western Belt forecast and Wall-street buying. The market opened at a rise of 8 points with October 12.95. There was scattered selling which depressed prices by one point and the market reached the lowest level of the day with October 12.94. There was increased speculative buying which resulted in a rise of 11 points from the lowest level and October reached the highest level of the day 13.05. The market was very steady and closed at a net rise of 17 to 21 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 13.15c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly active and closed at a rise of 12 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 12 points at 12.99c. per lb.

REUTERS' WEEKLY REVIEW.

Prices on the cotton market continued to advance on dry and hot weather in the Western Belt where there were many complaints of deterioration, although the latter were not altogether substantiated by the weekly weather report.

The market was evidently apprehensive of ultimate yields and the possibility that the small Western crop might bring the total below 10,000,000 bales. Buying on such view was somewhat restricted by labour troubles, including the strike in the Alabama textile mills, and, after the reaching of the price for December at about 13.5 cents, a rather reactionary sentiment developed. Except for realising however, selling was checked by the continued drought in the South-West. Some trade buying was attributed to the lifting of hedges against sales to Government for relief purposes.

The weekly weather report noted that there was deterioration in the drought sections of Texas but said that the crop was generally in a fair condition.

Business in goods market has tapered off pending clarification of crop prospects.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 points and immediately a further loss of 2 points was recorded on poor American overnight advices. There was some outside liquidation and stop-loss selling found trade calling and local support due to lack of rains in Texas. Nervous trade calling absorbed Continental selling and prices recorded an improvement of 5 points from the lowest level and the market closed at a decline of 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 7.08d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 5 points with July 5.31, October 5.25 and January 5.25d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Despite reports of damage to Sakel crop the Egyptian cotton futures market ruled quiet and Sakels closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Spot Sakel prices declined 8 points at 8.53d. per lb. Uppers futures closed at a loss of

10 points with spot. Upper cotton 9 points down at 7.33d. per lb. **MANCHESTER TRADE**

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson state:—

We have little to add to our remarks of last week. Business in cloth and yarn has again been on the dull side. Buyers still appear to hold the view that a policy will afford a better opportunity for booking contracts.

CLOTH. Enquiry from India has fallen off. The chief business for Calcutta has been in dhoolies and saris. Karachi has been in the market for mullis, prints and white shirtings, but offers have been too low to permit any big lines being booked. Dyed goods and fancies have been mainly sought after by the up-country markets, whilst Bombay has made a few purchases of light goods.

Only small enquiries have been received from China. Minor lots have been placed with the Continent, whilst the same applies to Egypt, where the chief trade has been in breaching cloth. West Africa has again been in the market for fine prints. South Africa and Australia have booked fair lines in heavy drills.

YARN. In the American section the demand has been slow. Buying has been chiefly hand to mouth. The turnover in the coarse qualities has fallen off, but price cutting continues where any business is offering.

On the Egyptian side conditions in Germany have seriously affected business with that country and it is reported that firms spinning chiefly for that market have turned their activities to the home trade, and this has naturally produced keen competition in this section.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

New York October Highest 13.05 plus 15 (11-32 a.m.)
Lowest 12.94 plus 07 (10-8 a.m.)
Liverpool October Highest 6.80-04 (10-45 a.m.)

Lowest 6.75-09 (10-2 a.m.)
Messrs. Sampchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—
New York: Drought continues, moderate demand, liquidation about even; weather market.

Liverpool: Tone American markets distinctly poorer; Longs liquidated fearing ruins Texas and being upset by general unsatisfactory conditions America but position in.

Consider S. American cotton reasonable in view reports Leaf Worm recently done material damage.
Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—
Liverpool: No new feature. Market easier owing to outside influences. Drought continues. Think present prices safe, even if market should go temporarily lower.

New York: Wall Street buying principal feature. Drought continues. Rain badly needed South-West.
New York: Some further liquidation. Southern selling. Think market purchase here or on any setbacks.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—
American cotton nervous, rather overbought. Longs afraid rains Texas but no relief yet in drought areas. Labour troubles unsatisfactory trade conditions America undermining confidence. Understand leaf worm done material damage Sakel crop. Sakel looks reasonable purchase present level.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—
Liverpool 9-14 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall North Carolina. Excessive heat continues Western Belt, slightly warmer. Forecast: Entire belt generally fair.
Liverpool 6-04 p.m.: Much replacing on bullish weather outlook.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 20th July 7,171 bales.
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,333,101 bales.
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,471,456 bales.
Decrease 118,355 bales.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES
New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York October 131 at
Cross Rate 5.04 1/4
Bombay-Liverpool:—
Branch J/A 217 Liverpool July 6.92
Rs. 84 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Branch A/M 1935 227 Liverpool May
1935 6.77 Rs. 67 3/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay-New York:—
Branch A/M 1935 227 New York May
13.39 Rs. 68 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.04 1/4

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 21
Messrs. Batilvala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	6
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	17
Amer Power Power Com	6
Amer Power Power Gold D	50
Amer Power Power 7 per cent P	18
Electric Bond Common	13
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	40
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	48
Consolidated Gas	32
Columbia Gas	10
American Tel and Tel	112
Western Union Tel	38 3/4
Radio Corp	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	45
New York Central	25 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	20
Erie R R	14
Pennsylvania R R	28
Union Pacific R R	115
Great North Pfd	17
National Distillers	19
Hiram Walker	29
Distillers Secum	13
Amr Tobacco B	76
Dupont de Nemours	76
Canadian Pacific	80
Bethlehem Steel	38
United States Steel	38
American Smelting	38
Noranda Mines	25 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	12 7/8
Anacosta Copper Mining	20
Kennecott Copper	37
Cerro de Pasco Copper	33
International Harvester	30 1/4
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	19
General Motors	19
Packard Motor	19
General Electric	19
St. Oil of N J	41
Phillips Petrol	13
Mid Con Petroleum	25
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	15
Plymouth Oil	11
American Radiator	11
Eaton Mfg	16
Chase Bank	26 3/8
National City Bank	24 7/8
Sun Life of Canada	20
General Foods of Amr	31
National Dairy	18
Remington Rand	10
Alaska Juneau	20

Market heavy and lower. Total business 1/2 million. New York Call Rate one per cent.

DAILY WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

East: Generally fair.
Central: Generally fair to-night and on Saturday partly cloudy and unsettled.
West: Fair in the North and West, unsettled in Southeast.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 21
Branch J/A opening 214 1/2; highest 215 3/4; lowest 214; close 215 3/4
Branch A/M 1935 opening 225 1/4; highest 225 1/2; lowest 224; close 225 1/4
Omnia July opening 197; highest 197 3/4; lowest 196; close 197 3/4
Omnia D/J opening 197 1/2; highest 198; lowest 196 1/2; close 198
Bengal July opening 131 1/2; highest 134 1/2; lowest 131 1/2; close 131 1/2
Bengal D/J opening 143 1/2; highest 144 1/2; lowest 143 1/2; close 144 1/2
Tejmandi for Branch A/M 1935 Rs. 32 1/2
Tejmandi for Branch Settlement 21-8.34 Rs. 13 1/2

COMMODITY MARKETS

Prospective Situation

Bombay, July 23
Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—
Cotton: Doubt if Texas Oklahoma will exceed Bankhead allotment. Heavy rains badly needed. Do not look for much decline and advise purchases on weak spots.
"Heavy liquidation but continue to hold a favorable opinion."
Rubber: "Think liquidation about over would buy on any decline."
Sugar: "Would hold this level."
Lined Oil: "Market steady. Still remain bullish due scarcity seed and oil."

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 23
T T on London:—
Previous closing 1-4 1/8
To-day's opening 1-4 1/16
To-day's closing 1-4 1/8
Tone: Quiet steady

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 23
Ready Java
S S Nizam
S S Arabia
S S Himalaya
S S Nawab
Shipment June
Shipment Aug-Sept
Shipment Oct-Dec
Java Spot

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 23
Following a rise of 17 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 228-8 for Branch A-M delivery but the market opened easy at Rs. 224-8 on private reports of rain in the West belt of America.

The cable received here this morning states:—
"Light to moderate rain in Texas and Oklahoma."
This news was sufficient to stimulate long liquidation in the local market and professional operators were also selling. Commission houses were realising and speculative support was withdrawn and prices declined to Rs. 223-8 awaiting confirmation of rain Texas.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 3 points but opened firm at a rise of 6 points and later on it was 3 points up. Firmness of Liverpool opening indicates continuation of unfavourable weather and absence of rain in America. The local market soon improved on increased buying.

There was active buying in the local market on firm Liverpool advices. Those who unloaded in the morning were replacing and prices ruled firm in the absence of any offerings. To-day the market closed at 3 p.m. on account of "Ashadi Ekadashi" as under:—
Branch J-A 215 12 0
Branch A-M 225 0 0
Omnia July 198 12 0
Omnia D/J 197 4 0
Bengal July 134 8 0
Bengal D-J 144 12 0

TEJ-MANDI PREMIUM

Bombay, July 23.
Cotton Branch A-M 31 0 0
Silver Ashad 0 8
Silver Shrawan 1 4 0
Gold Ashad 0 1 3
Gold Shrawan 0 5 0
Lined September 0 5 0
Lined May 0 13 0
Wheat September 0 3 0
Wheat May 0 6 0
Castorseed September 1 0 0
Castorseed May 3 0 0
Groundnuts August 2 12 0
Groundnuts February 2 12 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 23.
To-day Total.
Branch J-A 200 500
Bengal July 400 7100
Omnia July 200 3000

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bengal Superfine 154/56
Bengal Fine 146/49
Bengal F G 139/41
Sindh-Panjab Fine 136/49
Sindh-Panjab F G 139/41
Wardha-Hing 209/212
Nagpur/Savner 209/212
Pundhurna 202/204
Yeotmal 201/03
Arvi 200/02
Ellichpur 199/201
Amratoti-Berar 195/97
Khamgaon 195/97
Mulkapur 193/95
Khandesh 190/92
Jalna/Sailu 187/89
Burwah/Sanavard 199/201
Burwah Fine 219/221
Panjab/American 225/30
Panjab/American mix 217/29
Camdia 275/80
Miraj/Sangli 215/20
Compta Good 220/25
Bagalkot 195/200
Kampala 318
Bungga 345
Jinja 341
Manza 337

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, July 23
In full-pressed bales.
Khandesh 294 278,921
Central India 466 222,830
Barad and Nagar 52 176,881
Hyderabad-Gaonani 49,436
Berar 650 454,324
Central Provinces 505 113,336
Total Omnia 1,877 1,285,387
Dholera 9 140,225
N W Provinces 9 9,184
Rajputana 99 58,100
Sind-Punjab 295 180,683
Cotton. Doubt if Texas Oklahoma will exceed Bankhead allotment. Heavy rains badly needed. Do not look for much decline and advise purchases on weak spots.

Liverpool Wheat: "Heavy liquidation but continue to hold a favorable opinion."
Rubber: "Think liquidation about over would buy on any decline."
Sugar: "Would hold this level."
Lined Oil: "Market steady. Still remain bullish due scarcity seed and oil."

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 19th July
In full-pressed bales.
Europe 2,437 368,728
Japan and China 6,715 1,008,592
Coast Ports 19,589
Up-country by Rail 117,332
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan 21,965
Total 9,132 1,536,229

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 21
July 61 3/4 -3/8d.
October 65 -3/8d.
December 67 3/8-3/8d.
May 68 3/4-3/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 21
July per bushel dol 0.99 3/8 plus 1 3/4
September per bushel dol 1.00 1/2 plus 1 3/4
December per bushel dol 1.02 plus 1 1/2

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 23
B C RATE—
T T D D 1/8
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 July-Dec.
Selling T T 1/8 Jan-April.
Selling T T 1/8 31/32 May-June
Buying T T 1/8 8/32 July
Buying D D 1/8 8/32
Buying 3 mos 1/8 1/8 Oct. March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 267
Bank selling T T 265
Banks buying T T 263
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 572
Banks buying D D 582
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying T T 78 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 99 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 89 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.04 1/4 21st instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/16 23rd instant
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 23rd instant
Java/London 7/41 1/4 21st instant
London/Belgium 21/63 21st instant
London/Switzerland 15/48 21st instant
London/Italy 58/84 21st instant
London/Berlin 12/95 1/2 21st instant
London/Stockholm 19/39 21st instant
London/New York 5.04 7/16 21st instant
London/Amsterdam 7/46 21st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.

Gold 26-17-10 1/2 20th instant 26-17-9
1/2 21st instant
Silver London Ready 20 7/16 20th instant
20 5/16 21st instant
Silver London Forward 20 9/16 20th instant
20 7/16 21st instant
Silver New York Ready 46.70 20th instant
46 1/4 21st instant
London discounts 3 mos 7/8 per cent
20th instant 13/16 per cent 21st instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/16 per cent
20th instant 1 1/16 per cent 21st instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY.
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 23
On Saturday the London Gold market was quiet and prices were reduced by one penny to 26-17-9 1/2. Silver market was easy selling by Indian and China and prices declined 1/8d to 20 7/16. New York Spot silver prices also closed 1/4c down at 46 1/4 cents. Shanghai Exchange opened to-day quiet at a loss of 1/16 to 1-4 1/16 and closed at 1-4 1/8. In the local Silver market there was general selling but later on prices improved on steady Shanghai Exchange at 1-4 1/8. Prices opened at Rs. 56-13 and later on improved to Rs. 56-15 for Ashad delivery. Gold market was dull with a scattered business.
Ready silver 56 14 0
Ashad delivery 56 15 0
Shrawan delivery 57 1 0
Ready gold 34 4 0
Ashad delivery 34 4 0
Shrawan delivery 34 4 3

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, July 23
Khandesh 294 bales.
Central India 466 bales.
Barad-Nugger 52 bales.
Berar 650 bales.
Central Provinces 505 bales.
Total Omnia 1,877 bales.
Dholera 9 bales.
N W Provinces 9 bales.
Rajputana 99 bales.
Sind-Punjab 295 bales.
Cotton. Doubt if Texas Oklahoma will exceed Bankhead allotment. Heavy rains badly needed. Do not look for much decline and advise purchases on weak spots.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, July 22
(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)
Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per manl of 6 mds. Bengal.
Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 20 22
Wheat Pissi Rs. 19 20
Wheat Malvi Rs. 18 19
Gram Rs. 16 17
Tuar Rs. 16 18
Jawar Rs. 12 15
Linal Rs. 14 17
Ajavav Rs. 15 18
Oil cakes Rs. 14 16
Dhanna Rs. 19 24
Cotton seed Rs. 16
Cotton Malvi per boja of 6 mds. 1
Bengal 78 87
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 6 mds. 1
Bengal 76 80
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs 7/8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs. 2/12
Shares—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 21
July 18.96 plus 17
August 14.06 plus 17
September 14.16 plus 17

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

General Long Liquidation

TATA STEEL SHARES MEETING PROFIT-TAKING

BOMBAY, July 23
"Ashadi Ekadashi". During this small session there was general long liquidation and all scrips on the forward list recorded some decline. The turnover was fairly good and there was a marked absence of any important buying.

The short covering during the later half of the past week weakened the technical situation and now the market is in a reactionary mood. Tata Steel shares which were firm at the opening met with increased profit-taking. In the absence of speculative support prices locked down. Hydro Electric shares were also quiet and Indian Cements also suffered a loss of Rs. 5. Mill shares were quiet with scattered selling and Bombay Dyeing and Century shares declined by about Rs. 3. At the moment the market is uncertain awaiting further developments.

ACTIVE SHAERS AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 23
Bombay Dyeing 732 730
Century 235 54 55 253
Central India 215 17 18/2 217
Kohinoor 145 143
New Great 130
Simplex 76
Swadeshi 168 67 166
Bundi 32/10
Indian Cement 418 17 413
Tata Steel Deft 296 95 90 288/2
Tata Steel Ord 72/14 72/2 72
Bombay Burma 453 451
Tata Hydro 145
Andhra 145 143
Tram Ord 145/5

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, July 23.
100 Ahm. Advance 275 0
500 Bm. Cotton 78 12
250 Bm. Dye'ng 730 0
250 Bradbury 101 4
100 Century 253 12
100 Central India 217 8
100 Colaba 13 12
100 Corla 90 0
100 Crescent 7 4
2/0 Currin 5 0
250 Dawn 60 0
250 Dawn 325 0
1 E. D. Sassoon 0-1-9
100 Elphinstone 0-12-0
100 Finlay 85 0
250 Currin 5 0
100 Gokak 139 6
1000 Hindustan 1705 0
100 Indore 112 8
50 Kastoorchand 0 8
100 K'shan 60 0
100 K'honor 144 6
250 Laxmi 702 3
100 Madhoni 10 4
250 Madras United 65 0
1000 Morati 1307 8
250 Model 51 0
50 Mysore 85 0
200 New Great 130 0
100 Osmanshahi 62 0
100 Phoenix 270 0
25 Sassoon Silk 30 0
1000 Sholapur 2825 0
50 S'mplex 76 6
100 Swadshi 165 10
100 Swan 40 0
25 Tata 9 12
250 Vishnu 1332 8
1000 Western 758 12

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda 98 0
25 50 Central 29 2
500 Imp. F. Paid 1362 8
125-500 Imp. Conty. 340 0
50-100 India X. D. 109 8
5 Union 4 15
100 Bundl 32 9
70 Gwallor 92 0
250 Indian 413 12
10 Katni Def. 1235 0
100 Katni Ord. 346 4
75 Okha 174 6
100 Punjab 21 13
100 Shahabad 355 10
70 United 90 8

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter 12 10
15-71 New India 34 0
200 Oriental 3750 0
10-100 Vulcan 8 0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old. 144 6
1000 Andhra Valley 1455 0
10 Ajmer 7 14
50 Bom. Tram 145 0
100 Bom. Suburban 146 14

SMALLER WHEAT CROPS

General Decrease In Europe
"Continental crops, except in Spain and Portugal, are not as satisfactory as at this time last year. The German crop is estimated at 4,066,000 tons as compared with the bumper crop of 5,763,000 tons last year, but is still above the 10 year average of 3,580,000 tons. The French crop is expected to be less than last year's. The Hungarian crop is officially estimated at only 7,484,000 qrs. or 4,000,000 qrs., less than last year, but this is considered a conservative estimate. In Rumania harvesting is said to be showing small yields in the early districts. The Polish yield is expected to be above the average per acre but the total some 25 per cent less than that of last year. It is early yet for most of the Northern countries to issue official crop estimates. Private estimates put the Italian crop at between 27,000,000 and 32,000,000 qrs., as compared with 37,200,000 qrs. the final returns last year."—London Grain, Seed and Oil Reporter."

HUNGER STRIKE IN THE ANDAMANS

Convicted Congressmen's Disability

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY

Simla In Correspondence With Local Governments For Removal Of Ban

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

Whether the disqualifications against Congressmen who have gone to jail, during the Civil Disobedience Movement, will be removed, was the subject of interesting interpellations, initiated by Mr. Martin Chaudhry in the Assembly to-day.

The Home Member replied that all such persons would have to make their applications in the usual way, but the Government of India was now in correspondence with the Local Governments to lay down a general policy regarding the disposal of such applications.

FLING AT GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Neogy used this occasion to have a fling at the Bengal Ministers who, he said, were opposed to the removal of the disqualification, while the Bengal Government Members favoured such a course. The President, at this stage intervened and did not allow any answer to be given.

Sir Harry Harg made a half hour's speech wanting the Assembly to make the Bengal Criminal Law Supplementary Act permanent. He wanted the House not to allow their feelings to be roused by murderous attack on Sir Alfred Watson to cool, but to remember that even two months ago, the Bengal Governor, who had worked so ceaselessly to promote the interests of the Province, had been murderously attacked.

FUNDAMENTAL MISTAKE.

A fundamental mistake made by Government in the past, had been to remove the Special Powers when Terrorism was brought under control. He asked the House to follow the example of the Bengal Council to vote for a permanent measure to fight Terrorism.

SIMLA, July 23.

With the arrival of nearly full complement of Bengal Members including Mr. Neogy and Mr. S. C. Mitra, the debate on Sir Harry Harg's Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Bill promised to be lively to-day.

As a matter of fact opposition seemed danger ahead and tactics were resorted resulting in an unexpected prolongation of the debate on the Factories Bill, which was passed on the last day of the last week.

Mr. S. C. Mitra will move a circulation Bill but it is not expected that Government's intention will be foiled. The Act expires in next April and Rao Bahadur Patil will by another amendment try to extend its life by another three years, but his attempt is not likely to be successful.

QUESTION HOUR.

During the question hour, replying to Mr. B. Das about the Land Legislation recently passed in Zanzibar affecting Indians, Mr. G. S. Bajpai said that Government was doing their best to safeguard the legitimate interests of Indians in South Africa.

Sir Joseph Bhowe, the Acting Leader of the House informed Mr. B. Das that Sir Lancelot Graham had been deputed to the India Office for the work generally in connection with Indian Constitutional reform. He was placed on deputation with effect from the afternoon of June 14, 1934.

Sir Joseph Bhowe said further to Mr. Das that Government had no information as to when the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian constitution would be published, other than what appeared in the Press, which says that it would be some time in mid-November.

The nature of the work on which Lancelot Graham will be employed is a matter entirely within the discretion of the Secretary of State for India.

NEW CONSTITUTION BILL. Government had no intention to depute a few ex-Round Table

to assist in drafting the new Constitution Bill. In reply to a question as to whether the Government were bringing in Legislation to protect the Steel Industry, during this session, Mr. Das was referred to the Government Communique issued on July 12.

SURPLUS SILVER.

Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member, told Mr. B. Das about the disposal of the surplus silver, that the matter was placed before the Standing Finance Committee on March 12 and 20, and the Committee expressed general approval of the arrangements proposed by the Government for disposal of the surplus silver to be retained by Government when the Reserve Bank is created on the understanding that this would not debar them from criticising Government's policy with regard to the sale of silver.

Sir James Grigg replying to another question by the same member stated that detailed arrangements for setting up Reserve Bank had been under active investigation and are now in fairly advanced stage of preparation.

RESERVE BANK SHARES.

Sir James Grigg continued that a senior officer is shortly to be placed on special duty to see to their completion so far as that is possible, before the Central Board is actually constituted. He was not in a position to announce as to when the shares of Reserve Bank will be placed on the market. Government have incurred no expenditure on Reserve Bank except in so far as expenditure is being incurred on working out detailed arrangements that have been undertaken.

SERIES OF QUESTION.

A series of questions were put by Mr. B. Das regarding the report of Indian Colonisation Committee.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai informed him that the Government of India had asked the South Africa Union Government to consult the Government of India before coming to final decision.

Correspondence between two Governments on the subject could not be laid on the table of



Students of the S. N. D. T. College for women, Bombay, performing a "Garba" dance, on the occasion of the College Day celebration on Saturday last.

Karachi Borah Dispute

Sir Gulam Hussein To Lead Deputation To High Priest

(From Our Own Correspondent).

KARACHI, July 21. The ex-communication of Mr. Hatim Alavi and sixteen other members of the Young Men's Bohra Association continues to be the topic among the public.

Yesterday, 21 orthodox Bohras were challenged by the police before the City Magistrate for the offences of rioting and hurt, as the result of the complaint filed by Mr. Hatim in connection with the happening of last Monday, when he and his party were prevented from entering the mosque. The situation has been further complicated by the fact that the orthodox section have put up a notice board yesterday on the mosque that the ex-communicated Bohras were prevented from entering it.

Mr. Hatim and his friends on the contrary are being entertained this evening at an "At Home" by some leading Muslims for their bold stand in connection with the right of a Mahomedan to enter a Mosque.

Attempts at reconciliation between the parties are being made, and it is stated that a deputation of some leading local Muslims and other citizens, including Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah propose to proceed to His Holiness the High Priest of Bohras to withdraw the order of ex-communication on Hatim and his party.

The House. The appointment of a Joint Commission for investigation of the possibilities of colonisation was agreed to at the 1932 Round Table Conference, but no request from the Union Government on whom the initiative rested was received.

The Government of India, said Mr. Bajpai, had not yet formed or communicated their views on the report.

DUTY ON SUGAR.

Sir James Grigg, replying to Mr. Abdulla Haroon stated that the Kashmir Government are levying duty of Rs. 1-12-0 per maund of Indian Factory Sugar imported into Kashmir.

In accordance with the treaty concluded with the Kashmir Government in 1870 the Kashmir Government are within their rights in levying the duty.

The Government of India do not propose to charge import duty on Kashmir fruits and food-stuffs.

Replying to a short-notice question of Mr. Bhupat Singh regarding the Indo-Japanese Agreement that was concluded in India, Sir Joseph Bhowe stated that no alteration has been made in the terms of the Agreement and the protocol agreed upon in India though few verbal and punctuative changes have been made at the instance of the Government of Japan with concurrence of the Government of India.

—United Press.

DIED LIKE SOLDIER IN HARNESS

Rajendra Prasad Pays Glowing Tribute To Memory Of Late Sen Gupta

PATNA, July 23.

Patna celebrated the Jatindra Mohan Day yesterday by paying glowing tributes to his memory at a meeting in the Anjuman Islami Hall under the presidency of Babu Rajendra Prasad.

Babu Rajendra Prasad in the course of his speech recalled his 31 years' close association with the late Jatindra Mohan Sen Gupta beginning from 1902, when both were students in the Presidency College, Calcutta.

LIFE-LONG TIE. "When the call came to fight, suffer and sacrifice," continued Rajendra Prasad, "following Mahatma's non-co-operation movement, Jatindra Mohan not only sacrificed his considerable practice at the Bar but sacrificed all, carrying the Assam Bengal Railway strike with thoroughness, which amazed the world."

Rajendra Prasad was visibly moved with emotions and said:—"The day Jatindra Mohan went to England after the incarceration, he little knew he was going away for the last time as a freeman, only to come back and suffer behind the prison bars and die like a soldier in harness. When that terrible news reached me, I was myself behind prison bars. It was a shock to my life as it was snapping almost a lifelong tie."

Almost choked with grief, Babu Rajendra Prasad exhorted the youths to emulate the great example of Jatindra Mohan Sen Gupta in a fitting perpetration to his memory.

BENGAL MUST LEAD.

Dr. Sayed Mohammad said that Jatindra Mohan gave him a surprise in his life time, when he dispelled all pessimism by reviving in his person the tradition of the great leadership of Bengal after Deshabandhu's death, which few expected. He was, the speaker, said, again overtaken with the same pessimism to-day, but hoped he would have the same agreeable surprise again in finding the great leadership reviving in Bengal, divested of all factional fights on that memorable day.

"Bengal ever led the rest of India and could so again," said Dr. Syed Mahmud, if she could sink all the party differences. That alone could be fitting to perpetuate the memory of Deshabandhu's leadership of Bengal.

He expected Bengal would achieve it that day. Before the meeting was over, Babu Rajendra Prasad left the chair and went to participate in another mammoth meeting at Manglستان, Patna City, which was also addressed by many leaders.—United Press.

A settlement is reported to have been arrived at between the Auraiya Branch of the Imperial Bank of India and certain offices of the bank together with some other businessmen.

CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY

Patna Congress Committee Prepares List

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, July 23. Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta at two public meetings held last evening, both of which were addressed by Babu Rajendra Prasad and several other speakers.

The Provincial Congress Committee considered the question of Congress candidates for the Assembly at great length last night. The list of candidates was agreed to, but in view of the fact that the final choice lies with the Provincial Parliamentary Board, it was decided not to publish it at the present stage. The decision is reported to have been practically unanimous in regard to the preparation of the list.

It is understood the All-India Muslim Unity Board will be consulted in respect of Muslim candidates.

He Was Universally Loved And Respected In Land Of Giants, Says Aney

CALCUTTA, July 23.

Tributes were paid by various speakers to the services of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta at a public meeting at the Town Hall last evening on the occasion of his first death anniversary.

Mr. M. S. Aney who presided said that the greatness of Mr. Sen Gupta would be realised by the fact that he was universally respected and loved in a land of giants.

Mr. T. C. Goswami who knew Mr. Sen Gupta both as a leader and as a colleague said that one great characteristic was his unbounded optimism which he must have derived from his sporting habits.

A memorial service was held in the morning at Keortala (Kallighat) where the remains of the deceased had been cremated and there was a large gathering.—A. P.

Sen Gupta Day In Malad

A meeting of the Congress Members of Malad called for election of the Managing Committee on Sunday evening was adjourned to Saturday July 28 at 8-30 p.m. to be held in the New Anglo-Vernacular Gujarati School.

After the meeting was adjourned another meeting was held to celebrate the "Sen Gupta Day". Glowing tribute was paid to the heroic life of the departed warrior by B. J. Mhatre. The meeting terminated by singing the National Anthem.

Is It Protection Or British Preference?

New Steel Duties Will Shut Out Competition And Penalise Indian Consumers

The Secretary, Iron Traders and Consumers' Association has addressed the following to M.L.A.s:—

On behalf of the Association of Iron Traders and Consumers, I take the liberty to address you on the above subject in order to call your earnest attention to the following articles:

(1) Small folding gate channels.
(2) Thin sheets of 28 gauge and upwards, black as well as galvalanised.
(3) Other articles not manufactured in India.

These articles are 'not' manufactured in India either by Messrs. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., nor by any other Companies, and their manufacture is not contemplated.

The enforcements of 'Protective' duties on such articles could not therefore be justified in any way and the consumers who are only petty or individual manufacturers will be the greatest sufferers on account of this unnecessary burden. Buyers of Iron and Steel are already paying for their requirements too high prices as compared with international quotations, that every opportunity should be availed of to avoid any unjustifiable enhancement of prices.

The duties to which the above mentioned articles might therefore be subjected, could only be a 'Revenue Duty.'

BRITISH PREFERENCE

In this respect, my Association would like to point out, once more, that the introduction of preferential duties in favour of British Manufacturers in case of protective as well as revenue duties, either specific or ad valorem, have completely deceived the market of Iron and Steel in India. Foreign competitors and specially continental competition which had always acted on the Indian Markets as regulator and a powerful means to keep the prices low is gradually eliminated not for any sound economic reasons but for the sake of political considerations, and the Indian consumers have to pay annually considerable amounts of money to the Treasury without any palpable benefit for the welfare of the Indian public.

WHY PAY BRITISH MANUFACTURERS?

My Association cannot understand how a poor country like India can be asked to accept to pay willingly to British manufacturers a surplus of benefit or to give British Manufacturers an opportunity to monopolise and exploit for their entire advantage a market as it is still being done in the galvanised sheets, where foreign competition has been deliberately kept down, allowing British firms to quote their maximum prices.

I must also draw your attention to the fact that it is desirable to have rules framed, as it has been done in the case of sugar, to the effect that Iron and Steel articles should be charged according to their actual value when they are landed depreciated in value over 15 per cent.

My Association feels assured that you will not fail to realise the importance and the urgency of the matters on which I have had the honour to address you. We are at your entire disposal for all further explanation you may deem necessary.

I on behalf of my Association take the liberty to address you on the above subject.

At the time of writing this let-

MR. S. C. MITRA'S DISCLOSURES

SIMLA, July 23.

In the course of his speech moving for the circulation of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Extending Bill, and answering some of the points raised by Sir Harry Harg, Mr. S. C. Mitra informed the House that just then he received a telegram from Calcutta to the effect that the State prisoners now detained in the Andamans have been on hunger-strike for the last fortnight.—United Press.

ter, the provisions of the Government Bill are not known, but as it may be feared they will follow the main recommendations of the Tariff Board, we feel it is our duty, in the interest of the economic welfare of the country and of this Association, to draw your attention to the following points which appear to be most detrimental to India.

But we fail to realise how the Indian Industry and the Consumer will be benefited by the enormous margin of preference embodied in the proposed specific duties, in favour of British Manufacturers.

We are very much afraid that once more India's interests will be sacrificed for the sake of political considerations. As a matter of fact, the proposed specific duties, with the tremendous margin of preference they are showing with regard to British goods, appear to us as a mere recognition, but in an indirect and roundabout way, of the "Claim" for the so called "Imperial co-operation" which was the main proposal of the "National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers" of Great Britain.

As you are aware, the alleged "Imperial" co-operation would only mean the prohibition of all non-British competition which would indeed amount to making the Indian market a preserve for English manufacturers, who would be left quite free to handle our market as they think best to their own advantage.

That the proposed duties on non-British competition will result in brushing aside foreign competition, is obvious from the huge margin between the standard and preferential duties. As for the "freedom of the British Manufacturers in the Indian market, in the absence of all possible competition, the working of the special agreement on galvanised sheets is a proof positive of what we are expected to face.

INDIA PAYS MORE.

The operation of the agreement on the galvanised sheets referred to by us, has clearly shown that the British manufacturers were indeed quoting for India prices which were actually higher than those they used to accept for other countries. The Tariff Board itself admits that the price of galvanised sheets has been fixed at an Artificial level under the Ottawa Agreement.

In spite of this admission, the new proposed duties have been framed in precisely the same way so that the prices the British manufacturers could get in the Indian market would give them a "reasonable return." The interests of the consumers are once more completely ignored for speculative considerations.